

# GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER AND HOME COMPANION

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## Our HEALTH DEPARTMENT

**Pneumonia.**—In addition to the weakening of the resisting powers, the sudden and violent changes of temperature characteristic of early spring throw an additional strain on the system, predisposing to congestions, and so preparing the soil for the reception and multiplication of the ever-present germ of pneumonia, says "Youths' Companion." It is sometimes said that this pneumonia germ becomes more virulent in the spring, but this is only a guess, and probably a mistaken one. The reduced strength of the human victim is sufficient to account for the increase in pneumonia without supposing an increased strength in the germ of the disease.

The way, therefore, to escape pneumonia is to take the system in hand and tone it up to the resisting point. This is to be done by the means so often insisted upon in these articles—fresh, cool air day and night, exercise, bathing, moderation at the table both in quality and amount of food and drink, seven or eight hours sleep at night, and the avoidance of worry.

The care of the teeth, always an important matter, is especially important in relation to pneumonia, for it has been found that the germs of this disease are almost always present in the mouth. If the teeth are kept clean and the mouth rinsed from time to time, those germs are few in number; but in a neglected mouth they may increase enormously, finding a safe lodgment between the teeth and in corners where food particles afford a good soil for their growth. The toothbrush is therefore a useful weapon in the fight against pneumonia and all other diseases of the respiratory organs; but the heavy artillery in this fight is fresh air and proper breathing.

### A Cure for Hiccoughs.

"Give me something for the hiccoughs," said a man a day or two ago in a Broadway cafe. "I'm sober all right, but I've got 'em bad." The bartender got out a clean towel. Then he filled a glass with water. He stretched the towel tightly over the top of the glass and handed it to the stranger, says the New York "Sun."

"Drink the water through the towel," he directed. "It never fails," he said, when the man had announced that the hiccoughs had stopped. "It don't cost anything and it's unusually handy. It's the best cure ever."

**Value of Hot Milk.**—Hot milk is a cure for many ills. When you come in tired from an afternoon's shopping try how a cup of it will refresh you. As a pick-me-up it is unrivaled, for it not only stimulates but nourishes. The only point to be remembered is to take it in sips, and not in one draught. In sips it is easily assimilated, but taken at a draught it may easily cause a bad attack of indigestion. For the complexion milk is excellent. If the face is wrinkled, rough or sallow, bathe it with hot milk. Treat the skin to hot milk every night, the improvement in whiteness and texture will soon be apparent.

"Noah's wife," wrote a boy in an examination, "was called Joan of Arc." "Water," wrote another, "is composed of two gases, oxygen and cambrigen." "Lava," said a third, "is what the barber puts on your face." "A blizzard," declared another child, "is the inside of a fowl."—New York Tribune.

The Sailor—"Now Mr. Truck," said the lawyer, "you will be good enough to tell the court precisely what you know concerning the prisoner at the bar."

"Well," said Jack, "ye see 'twas like this: I was dodging along in the lee of the town hall, just backin' and fillin' so to let a little cutter as I was expectin' range up alongside, when all of a sudden that fellow opened out the harbor lights and came bowling along like the Flying Dutchman. When he come under my lee he jammed his helm hard down and stood away on the port tack until he nearly fouled the pierhead. Then he put his wheel up and bore away before a good ten knot."

"I abominate bachelors. The older they grow, the more conceited they become. I was talking to one and I asked him why he did not marry. He parried the question by telling about different young women he had known, finding some fault with each one. But it appeared that all of them had married."

"You are in danger of getting left," I said to him. "You had better hurry up before it is too late."

"Oh," said the bachelor, "there are just as good fish left in the sea."

"I know that," I said, "but the bait isn't there danger of the bait becoming stale."—"Everybody's Magazine."

### How to Eat.

Here are Horace Fletcher's rules for eating, which are given to all patients of the Harvard Dental School dispensary:

1. Eat only in response to an actual appetite, which will be satisfied with plain bread and butter.

2. Chew all solid food until it is liquid and practically swallows itself.

3. Sip and taste all liquids that have taste, such as soups and lemonade. Water has no taste, and can be swallowed immediately.

4. Never take food while angry or worried, and only when calm. Waiting for the mood in connection with the appetite is a speedy cure for both anger and worry.

5. Remember and practice these four rules, and your teeth and health will be fine.

Equally significant of the growth of Fletcherism are the efforts made by the proprietor of a chain of fifty dairy restaurants in New York and elsewhere. It consists of the distribution of a nicely printed folder among the customers, containing a "dietic code." It includes instructions on "How to Eat." Some of them are: "Eat slowly and masticate thoroughly;" "never permit yourself to eat a meal in a condition of nervous worry;" "eat what you find a benefit;" do not eat anything that disagrees with you." Commenting on the last rule, the folder says:

"The following out of this rule will require self-denial, but some time in your life you must definitely decide whether you are to be master over your body or to be its slave, and it is better to make your decision at once, and after you have practiced correct habits of eating for a short time it will be surprising how soon your true appetite for things that are wholesome and good will assert itself, and you will instinctively turn to the right foods."

Here, then, is a "quick-lunch" restaurant advising its patrons to use slow-lunch methods.—"World's Work."

### Onions as Consumption Cure.

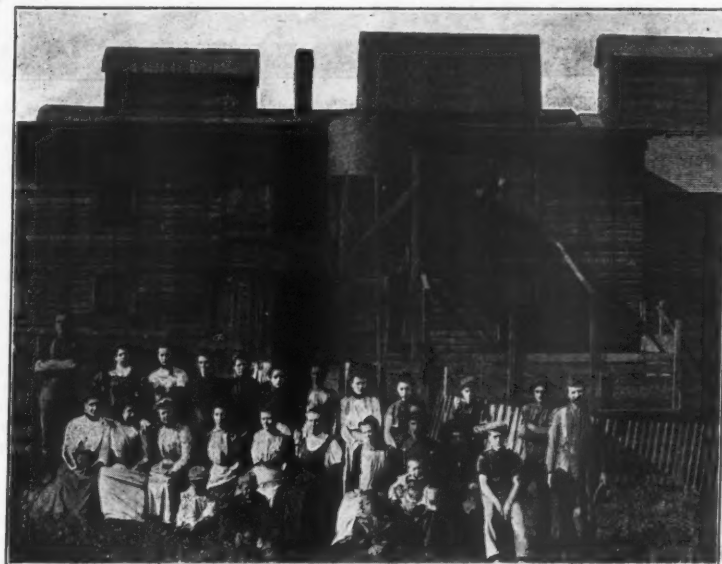
The growth of the onion in popular favor whether used strictly as an article of diet or as a poultice to relieve pain, is likely to receive an impetus when it becomes generally known that in addition to its appetizing flavor it contains medicinal properties which are said to cure consumption. In this connection there comes by way of Bermuda—the land of lily bulbs and onions—a story vouched for by excellent authority that a very considerable portion of the 1906 onion crop there has been bought solely as a consumption cure.—"The Searchlight."

"Most people think white grapes make white wine and dark grapes make red wine," said a vintner. "That is a popular error."

"Red wine is made by fermenting grape juice and grape skins together, the skins giving the color, and white wine is made by fermenting grape juice alone."

"The juice of white and of dark grapes grape the juice is almost colorless, like doesn't differ in hue. In each sort of the weakest lemonade."

Japan has a wonderful avenue of trees extending from the town of Namunda to Nikko. This avenue is fully fifty miles in length, and the trees are the tryptomera. Each tree is perfectly straight, and from 130 feet to 150 feet in height, and twelve feet in circumference.



A Western New York Fruit Evaporator or Dry House, and Its Workers.

## Canada for the Fruit Grower and Farmer.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: As you have a large number of subscribers in every part of Canada I am sure your readers will be interested in what I have to say about this great country of ours. Many of your subscribers know little of Canada and do not realize that it is a larger country than the United States of America. Canada has been slower in developing than the United States, but in many respects we may claim to be in advance of your people. Certainly no country has done more than Canada in railroad and canal building. We have the finest railroads and canals in the world.

Canada is a great fruit growing country, shipping each season to Europe immense quantities of apples. Nearly all of the hardy fruits grown in the United States are grown in Canada. Remember that Canada is really of almost the same character as the United States as regards its land and its people, but it is a little further north, therefore in many parts of Canada we must have the hardest varieties in order to succeed, but along the United States borders, we can grow about the same varieties that you can on your side of the line.

In Nova Scotia we have a great fruit country. There is no part of the country that grows better apples than Nova Scotia. They are of fine quality and

beautifully colored, meeting with a ready sale in Europe.

British Columbia is fast developing into a fruit growing province. Last year British Columbia took the first prize over the world, for the finest fruit at the London exhibition, which was certainly a great honor.

The annual agricultural fair held at Toronto, is the largest and best managed of any in the world, and is visited by many Americans.

The fertile lands in the northwestern portions of Canada are attracting wide attention. People from many parts of the United States are flocking to this rich territory and prices of farm lands are advancing there rapidly. The interest and excitement in this fertile territory resembles that which occurred in Northern Dakota not many years ago, when that fertile region was recovered from the Indians and buffaloes and developed into the finest wheat growing lands of the world.

I hope other Canadian subscribers of Green's Fruit Grower will have something to say about Canada and its resources. Let us hear more often from the Canadians.—J. B. Fraser.

Note: Yes, let us hear from other Canadians as to what is going on. Give us your experience in fruit growing.—Editor, G. F. G.





**AN INDIANA FRUIT FARM.**—The above is from a photograph of Thomas Truman's strawberry patch and orchards near Marshal, Ind. Mr. Truman is seen at the extreme right. Notice the vigor of the strawberry plants and the mulch of straw which he has placed between the rows to prevent the fruit from getting in the sand. The variety grown is the Gandy strawberry. He says that the little ones at the left front cannot be relied upon as pickers but are all right as consumers. See his delivery wagon in the background and his promising young orchard. Indiana is a great state and Mr. Truman, our subscriber, is a successful fruit grower.

## Our Small Fruit Department

### Harvesting and Marketing Strawberries.

The next order of the strawberry business is gathering, and this part of the work can be planned with more prescribed rules, says H. S. Wayman, in Missouri Report. We all appreciate the value of having our berries properly picked and graded, and if more time was spent in grading the pickers and only first-class hands allowed to pick, our returns would be more satisfactory and the demands for better berries at better prices would be increased. Some people cannot do their work right; others will not. These classes of people are expensive at any price. Better let your berries go down in the field than be carelessly or hurriedly handled to go on the market at a loss and to a dissatisfaction of the customer, the merchant, and yourself.

We first built suitable packing sheds in convenient places, and unless we have experienced and reliable pickers, we call in about twice as many as we are likely to need, provide them with baskets or trays to hold four to six quart boxes and carefully instruct them how to pick and grade. Of course, we soon find out who do their work to suit us, and we say to the others: "We're about done for to-day, and we'll let you know when to come back," and if possible, do without them the rest of the season.

Perhaps the most important part of the commercial grower's work is marketing, and it is this that is usually most sadly neglected. We too often concentrate our effort on growing and gathering and then shut our eyes and consign our fruit, often to be dumped on glutted markets, and then think hard things about the commission man because he reports a loss. Our best returns come from shipping direct to smaller towns and as close home as possible where we have good telephone and transportation facilities. Thus we avoid overstocked markets and can always sell f. o. b. and from 50 cents to \$1 per case more than the ordinary commission stock, which has usually been in transit and at distributing points for several days, about

one quart of which will supply an ordinary family till next year. We are always careful to place nothing but strictly first-class and fresh berries on the market, and have, to some extent, educated our trade to a just appreciation of quality and have created a demand for our berries at a fair price despite competition.

### CURRENTS.

Don't fear of getting too much manure on the currant patch. The only man who ever did that put it on four feet deep, and they couldn't quite get through.

Don't plant a mixed lot. If you have good ones you can propagate for yourself. But if not buy of some reliable nurseryman, who knows what he is handling.

Don't let the worms get a start; whatever poison you use, Paris green, London purple, or hebeore, put it on early. Then less will be required and you will save your bushes from all injury.

Don't plant too thickly; four feet in rows, and six feet the other way is a proper distance for the leading sorts.

Don't make the common mistake of leaving too much wood. Cut out the older parts from year to year, to let in the sunlight. Penalty for violation of this rule is small fruit.

### BLACKBERRIES.

Don't treat this berry with as much consideration as the other fruits require. He is a rough and ready fellow, and not used to it.

Don't pet and pamper him. Simply give him a fair start.

Don't put him in a cramped space for he is an expansionist, and believes in annexing the whole earth.

Don't get your bugicides ready, for not a worm or insect troubles the blackberry. They are afraid of his thorns.

Don't say "I don't like blackberries" until your wife has tried a shortcake, and served it with jersey cream.

### GRAPES.

Don't plant anything but best one year vines.

Don't imagine that there is any better market sort than the old reliable Concord.

Don't expect success without attention to details, the general rule for getting things in the world.

Don't let any fruit ripen the first two years. It is too early a draft on the vine, and may prevent its ever being vigorous.

Don't forget the yearly trimming in the fall, and cut out twice as much wood as you meant to.

Don't suppose that because grapes grow such long shoots, therefore they need a high trellis. Two wires is enough for the fruit should be kept near the ground.

Don't be kept from planting grapes because the New York fruit is so cheap. Just as soon as the West quits growing them the price will go up. We've got to grow grapes in self defense.—"Fruitman and Gardener."

### RASPBERRIES.

Don't plant in low land. You don't like wet feet, neither do the raspberries.

Don't break the young shoots in setting the plants. If you do, you will have a poor stand and that means failure to start with.

Don't expect a full crop the second summer. You ought to get a fair yield, but the third, fourth and fifth years will be the bumper crops.

Don't let over four shoots grow up in a hill. That is enough for a good crop of choice fruit, and it is better to remove the young shoots when they are a foot high.

Don't forget that the time to cut back is when they are eighteen inches high. Then pinch out only an inch with the thumb and fore finger. Do it the second time when the new branches are the same length.

Don't neglect culture, for weeds and berries are sworn enemies.

Don't let customers bear the price down. You must keep it up, to get full pay for your labor.—"Fruitman and Gardener."

### Strawberry Culture After the Picking.

Endeavor not to let the runners get too thick, says "Rural New Yorker." For cutting the runners I have a piece of an old grain scythe blade, about twelve inches long, with iron bows riveted on to fit in an old spade handle. A wheel cutter will not work well, as it only presses the runners in the soil a way, and does not cut them. Be sure to get all the weeds and grass out of the patch before winter sets in. When the ground freezes I scatter manure along the rows, partially covering the plants. I then cover with bog hay; that method keeps the plants dormant all through the win-

ter, and when the plants are uncovered in the spring they are fresh and green. Plants that are left exposed all winter subject to the freezing and thawing are more or less injured in the spring. I rake the hay off the plants into the path, leaving it there until after picking the fruit; that keeps the weeds down and acts as a mulch, keeping the ground moist. We do no working among the plants before picking except to take out with a trowel what weeds come in.

**Treatment After Picking.**—We fork out the hay, then mow over the plants, keeping the knives up so as not to cut too low; then with a plow turn a furrow away from the plants on each side, narrowing the row about ten inches wide. I then sow fertilizers along the open furrow and cultivate, filling up the furrow. The old plants throw out new roots in the mellow soil; by that method I often get a better crop the second year. I pursue that method for three or four years on the same bed. Some growers recommend cultivating the path, letting the runners from the old row fill up the space, then plow or dig out the old row. I have tried that, but never got any good results, for the reason that the path becomes so compact from the pickers that it was difficult to get in good shape, and it required three times the work. The way I do one has but few weeds. The old plants soon throw out new runners, and will soon make a row of eighteen inches for another year, the winter covering being the same. To obtain the best results from strawberry culture for market the ground should be highly enriched with manure and fertilizer; kept clean from weeds and well cultivated. More money can be obtained from an acre of strawberries than from almost any other crop. The chief difficulty nowadays is getting pickers. Some years ago when I was largely in the business, I could easily get fifty to sixty pickers; now it is almost impossible to get any unless you live near a city. Children are no good; they soon get tired, carry on and destroy the berries. I used to ship to commission houses, but often it would prove very unsatisfactory. When berries were low they would get most of the profits. What few I grow now I mostly retail to consumers, thereby getting all there is in them. By having fine fruit, which you would have by good cultivation you can dispose of quite a load at retail every day or two.—A. Johnson, New Jersey.



## East Tennessee for the Fruit Grower and Farmer

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
Rev. Edwin B. Olmstead, D. D.

Continued from Last Issue.

I am constantly impressed with the fact that the scientific farmer, the man of progressive thought and action,—the earnest, vigorous, wide awake, ambitious man can find a great opportunity to achieve prosperity and success in the fast developing section of the South.

In the journeys I have taken through East Tennessee I have again and again thought that the words of Whittier might well be applied to this region:—

"The rudiments of empire here  
Are plastic yet and warm;  
The chaos of a mighty world  
Is rounding into form."

The fruit growing industry is yet in its infancy. I have asked several wholesale dealers where they get their best apples from, and they have said, "from western New York in the vicinity of Rochester." Perhaps this will continue to be so in the years to come, but none the less a good quality of apples can be grown in this country. I found a farmer in Hamblin county who had a large orchard to which he was giving special attention and he said he believed he could make fruit growing profitable. I thought one of the most helpful things I could do for him was to send him "Green's Fruit Grower."

Professor Charles A. Keffer of the Department of Horticulture and Forestry of the University of Tennessee, has given me the following: "I am strongly of the opinion that the very best apple regions of the state are the high coves of the Appalachian mountain system, and on the Cumberland plateau where the soil is sufficiently good."

"I have no doubt at all that the growing of early varieties of apples for the Northern market will be the distinctive feature of apple production in this state. We are on the Southern limit of successful apple culture, and we could therefore put apples on the Northern markets in advance of any other part of the country; whereas our winter varieties mature too early to come into competition with winter-grown varieties of Michigan and New York. I look for very great developments of this particular line of horticulture in the immediate future."

The possibilities of profitable peach culture have been successful demonstrated. There are extensive peach orchards and the quality of the peaches is excellent. The only menace seems to be the danger of late frosts in the spring. East Tennessee might well be called "the land of the vine." It is claimed that as many varieties of grapes can be grown here as successfully as anywhere in the Eastern part of the United States. They seem indigenous to the southern slopes of this sunny land. The native forests are in many places festooned with wild vines and vast quantities of wild grapes annually fall back to enrich the soil. Some of these wild varieties are sweet and well flavored I am told.

The strawberry is here at its best, large, luscious, abundant. I have heard of farms of a hundred acres devoted to this one crop.

Time would fail me to speak of the pear and plum, the persimmons and the watermelon. They all appear and disappear in their season.

The native flora offers an inviting field for the student of botany and the lover of the beautiful. Wild flowers begin with early April and deck the landscape with their bewildering loveliness, through all the long season to the frosts of November. They appear in limitless variety of form and color and the summer air is often heavy with their fragrance.

For me to attempt to enumerate all the pleasant features and the latent possibilities of this part of our common country would vastly exceed the limits I have set for this article. The most I can hope is that I have given a suggestive glimpse.

"Stability."—The man without a purpose—or the man with a purpose and without the strength of will to make it material—is in a more pitiable condition than bird with a broken wing. His route lies in a circle. There is no success goal ever reached, because for him a success goal is an unknown quantity—and even if in his mind's eye he should have a pretty picture of the city of dream-castles, without the purpose behind the wish, he would wander far into the wilderness, seeking an easier, shorter route.

Among all the gifts of the gods, the one most to be admired and desired—the one we should value above all others—is stability!—Western Monthly.

Rural telephone companies in Minnesota and Iowa have begun supplying farmers and village subscribers with the day's current news, telephoning synopses at 12 M. and 7 P. M.

## Luther Burbank Writes About the Recent Earthquake.

Santa Rosa, Cal., April 28, 1906.

Mr. Charles A. Green, Editor Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.:

Dear Mr. Green: Your check on New York city for the Santa Rosa sufferers from the earthquake received. Your interest and kindness is very highly appreciated and the remittance will be placed to the best possible use.

In reply to your inquiries, myself and mother, now past ninety-three years of age, who lives with me, and all my immediate friends and relatives escaped without the least injury and personally without even a fright.

Santa Rosa and all the afflicted part of the state offers the deepest and most heartfelt thanks for all the splendid responses from every direction of every possible assistance which have been so generously poured upon them. It gives one a new and unbounded faith in human nature and the feeling of brotherhood in man.

I think now, that all the immediate necessities of everybody have been and are supplied, such as food, clothing and shelter, and as we have a marvelously rich and productive soil and a mild climate the prosperity of the people will not be seriously hindered.

The first reports were, as we now find, much overdrawn, as is usual in such cases. You have of course learned in full about San Francisco so I will tell you what happened in Santa Rosa.

Every brick block the whole length of the main streets and in other parts of town are nothing but complete masses of ruin. The central part of town has been guarded by soldiers day and night. Every well built wooden house is sound and uninjured with the exception of chimneys, of which about ten thousand lie in the yards, but only two or three of the roofs are broken in by the falling chimneys. Four or five well built stone and brick buildings escaped without a crack, those having good foundations were all saved. A few old or illy constructed wooden buildings were more or

less dilapidated by the shake, but no wooden building, as far as I know, was entirely shaken down, though many were wrecked beyond further possibility for use.

All this damage was done in between twenty-five and twenty-eight seconds of time, though all the brick buildings which fell stood for about half a minute after the earthquake was all over, then the whole town went down with one general crash. The awful destruction can never be imagined, a mixture of live electric wires, escaping gas in flames, powder and cartridges exploding constantly, fires breaking out in all directions, shrieks of those who were injured and imprisoned—it seemed like the very end of the world; but all of us who helped rescue those who were beneath the buildings and everybody in town, though covered with dust and dirt, yet on this the tenth day, nearly everybody has courage and stores are being started for continuing all kinds of business. Santa Rosa will undoubtedly in a short time be more beautiful than before.

The old house in which I live, which was built before I came to California, lost its three chimneys and everything inside was topsy-turvy, but the two buildings which I built, the greenhouse and barn-packing-shed, were not injured to the extent of one cent, not even a pane of glass broken or a tender plant injured, and even the chimney did not move, simply because I demanded that each brick should be wet and laid in good mortar.

About seventy lives were lost and thirty-five or forty seriously injured out of the ten thousand inhabitants.

The estimated property loss for Santa Rosa is several million dollars.

This earthquake evidently originated about thirty miles out at sea west of us and about ten to twenty miles underground. I am in doubt whether it was a slide, or whether ocean water meeting heated material.

I remain, as always, sincerely yours,  
Luther Burbank.

## AUNT HANNAH'S REPLIES.



Dear Aunt Hannah: I am a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower and when I read in its columns about "Broken Heart" I felt very sorry for her. I also had a mother who would never let me have any friends come to the house. It is hard to say, but it seemed that she could not

bear to see me happy; she never gave me a surprise on my birthday or gave me a present, but always made Christmas and other holidays as unpleasant as she could. I often wish I had an education so I could write a book to teach mothers to be kind to their children and let them enjoy life when they are young. I wish I could tell them how hard it is to be lonely and alone when one loves a home and little children as I do, then to be denied all because a mother has failed to do her duty. I am at the noon-day of my life, alone in the world. Have always worked in the city, but would like to go to the country. I would like to take out a claim of government land and raise poultry. Do you think I could make it pay? I am very fond of animals. But am afraid it is too lonesome in the country for one who has always lived in the city.—Subscriber.

Aunt Hannah's Reply: I believe that very many or most all mothers are good mothers. That is, I believe that the majority of mothers make strong efforts to do what they think is best for their children. But there are some bad mothers. It is possible for any person to make a mistake. There are many mothers who are making mistakes in the management of their children. If the mother does not realize that childhood is the brightest part of the lives of her children, and that the future lives of her children are largely influenced by her surroundings in childhood and by the conduct of mother and father, they are making a mistake. If the mother does not do all in her power to make the lives of her children happy she is making a great mistake. I trust that everyone of the 100,000 mothers who read Green's Fruit Grower will read the above letter and be profited by it, since it is evidently the heartfelt expression of an honest girl.

A young man writes Aunt Hannah that he is in love with a girl nineteen years old who lives so near him that he is with her much of the time. He is sure

that he can never find any other person whom he will love so well, but the girl tries at times to discourage him. At other times she gives him some encouragement that she may marry him. He asks for advice.

In the same envelope is a letter from the girl, who also asks Aunt Hannah's advice. She is at times doubtful whether she likes this man well enough to marry him. There are times when she thinks she does and times when she thinks she does not. She complains that he cannot write and spell so well as many young men.

Aunt Hannah's Reply: I advise the young man not to be discouraged. Many things come to those who have patience and wait. He should try to make himself worthy of some good honest, industrious girl, and sooner or later he will get such a one. If he could absent himself for the girl's society for a few weeks it might test the matter as to whether she cared enough for him to marry him or not.

My reply to the young woman is that there are many girls who would be glad to get so good a husband as it appears the young man would make. Good honest, industrious husbands are not met with every day. Such a young man could find a dozen wives if he desired. As far as spelling and writing are concerned I will say that I once knew of a young lady who was superior in education to her lover, and she criticised his writing and spelling. Later on, strange as it may appear, this same young man who could neither write nor spell very well became a prominent and wealthy publisher, thus in time surpassing the sweetheart of his early days in literary accomplishments. So you see we cannot judge from the present.

Foresighted Pruning.—The principles of tree pruning were discussed by Professor F. A. Waugh of Massachusetts. Low headed, compact trees were advised, and the avoidance of severe pruning by early and frequent attention. Plum and peach trees, however, could sometimes be renewed by cutting off nearly the whole top of the trees.

"I think of science as passing to and fro in God's garden, busying itself with its forms of beauty, its fruits and flowers, its creeping thing, its beast and bird, the crystal shut in its stones, the gold grains of its sands, and coming now at length in the cool of the long day upon God Himself walking in the garden."

A man may laugh and still be a villain, but he generally isn't.

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### Hunting a Turkey's Nest.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
L. M. Wade.

Your heart jumps quick as you spy her,  
Trotting along down the hill,  
For you know it's a nest she is seeking,  
Though she suddenly stops stock still.

You tremble for fear she has spied you,  
You stand like a reed in the wind,  
And you feel you are losing your patience  
And wish that you never had been

Foolish enough to commence,  
Without breakfast, hat or a shawl,  
Then you hear your big sister calling,  
"Breakfast is ready for all."

You think that your job is quite lengthy,  
As you look for a comfortable seat,  
And watch that old turkey scratching  
Like she was bent on something to eat.

She heads for the old brier thickets,  
Where skeeters are thicker than peas,  
And there stands listening at something,  
It must be the low hum of bees.

You watch her slow poking actions  
Till she jumps on an old rotten log,  
And you find that you are stuck in a mud-  
hole.

As you put your bare foot on a frog.

Brother Jim at the gate is a smiling,  
I could tell by the curl of his lip,  
As he said in a voice that was shaky,  
"It's too bad, she gave you the slip."

### A Modern Poultry House.

The first thing to do is to select your location, says the "Poultry Tribune." If possible choose a place not too far from residence and with a gentle south slope. Excavate so that the maximum depth at the back part will not be more than two or two and one-half feet. For a foundation use ordinary hollow cement building blocks that can easily be secured in any locality. The blocks will do if you cannot obtain the cement ones. Lay this wall along the north line so that the top is just above the top of the ground, also lay up the ends to the same height.

For sills use 4x4 or 4x6 and have the uprights in the rear not over six feet in height and in front about eight or nine feet. This will give sufficient slope to the roof, the house being twelve feet in width. Use medium sized windows placed every ten feet in the south side, so that light and sunshine will reach every part of the house sometime during the day. The north side of the building should be boarded up with drop siding on the outside and the same should be used on the inside of the uprights. Use good shiplap for roofing and if shingles are used in preference to felt roofing first cover the shiplap with tar paper, also line the inside of the rafters with drop siding. In this way we have a continuous air passage from front cornice of building over roof and down the rear wall to bottom of the cement wall. Frost will not form on these walls in the coldest of weather if the house is properly aired during the day.

It will not be necessary to have the

### SHE QUIT

But It Was a Hard Pull.

It is hard to believe that coffee will put a person in such a condition as it did a woman of Apple Creek, O. She tells her own story:

"I did not believe coffee caused my trouble, and frequently said I liked it so well I would not quit drinking it, even if it took my life, but I was a miserable sufferer from heart trouble and nervous prostration for four years.

"I was scarcely able to be around at all. Had no energy and did not care for anything. Was emaciated and had a constant pain around my heart until I thought I could not endure it. For months I never went to bed expecting to get up in the morning. I felt as though I was liable to die any time during the night.

"Frequently I had nervous chills and the least excitement would drive sleep away, and any little noise would upset me terribly. I was gradually getting worse until finally one day it came over me and I asked myself what is the use of being sick all the time and buying medicine so that I could indulge myself in coffee?"

"So I thought I would see if I could quit drinking coffee, and got some Postum Food Coffee to help me quit. I made it strictly according to directions and I want to tell you that change was the greatest step in my life. It was easy to quit coffee because I had the Postum which I like better than I liked the old coffee. One by one the old troubles left, until now I am in splendid health, nerves steady, heart all right and the pain all gone. Never have any more nervous chills, don't take any medicine, can do all my housework and have done a great deal beside.

"My sister-in-law, who visited me this summer had been an invalid for some time, much as I was. I told her to quit coffee and drink Postum. She gained five pounds in three weeks, and I never saw such a change in anyone's health."

"There's a reason."

front of the building of more than one thickness of lumber if it is lined with tar paper. Some prefer to lath and plaster a building and it is about as cheap as the wood lining, but not quite as dry.

Dryness, when we have heavy showers is an important requirement in the poultry house. Diseases often originate through dampness produced by a leaky roof. When fowls are confined in a close wet apartment, it is impossible to keep them in a healthy condition.

A pound of poultry can be grown at less cost than a pound of beef, and is worth more.

Sour milk and buttermilk are excellent food for all kinds of poultry, especially turkeys, ducks and geese. When thickened with shorts, bran or meal, it is a very nourishing diet for young fowls.

—The Aargua town council has voted \$200 toward a monument to the memory of Carlo, a St. Bernard dog, which recently died, and which in the last nine years, saved nearly 100 lives on the Alps.

—Brazilian ants make little gardens in the tree tops and sow them with pineapple and other seeds. The gardens are found of all sizes, from a single sprouting seed surrounded by a little earth to a densely overgrown hall as large as a man's head.



"Ol' Nutmeg's" Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
Joe Cone.

Straight-jackets wuz invented fur crooked people.

The funniest fellers in the world are them thet don't know it.

The man who kin best govern himself kin best govern people.

Don't be so easy goin' thet nobody will even expect tew see yew comin'.

Some folks begin tew make their mark in the world by disfiggerin' other people.

Most country boys hev a dislike fur onions, an' they come nateral enough by it.

Nobuddy hez ever yit seen a sign uv "Hands Off" on the han'l uv a buck-saw.

Joy seldom kills even though it strikes more than once in the same place.

Vannerty is a good thing, but, like dymernite, it wants tew to handled with discretion.

A well-fed cat won't steal, but thet hain't so much tur dew with a well-fed man.

The most noticeable thing abaout a runabout autermobile is thet it makes ev'rybuddy dew it.

When yew come tew the cross-roads chewse the one thet hez a leetle up-grade.

Th wust uv it all is, the hen-pecked husband hes't dew abaout all the scratch-in'.

Books an' umbrellas ain't supposed tew be returned, an' it's seldom thet any-buddy gits disappointed in thet respect.

It's a good thing tur git yew'r pay raised; it's a better thing tew be worthy uv it.

Some people like children fur policy's sake, some fur their own sake an' some fur the sake uv the children.

—It's a good deal better tew bark up the wrong tree than tew never exercise yew'r voice in a good cause.

It's all right tew lock the barn door arter the hoss is stole; they might wanter come back the next night an' kerry off the stall.

Many a hen sets on china aigs an' doesn't know it. Many a man sets on the same thing fur a good spell an' does know it.

The rich bizniz man in the sewbarbs, who is so free tew water stock, will hev the poor milkman arrested ef he does the same thing with his milk.

A man will laff at a dorg fur barkin' at the moon an' at the same time will spend a good deal uv his own time in kickin' at the weather.

One thing in favor uv the ol' hoss is thet when he runs away they's allus plenty uv men tew try tew stop him, but when the autermobile starts tew run away heroes are mighty skurce.

The way fur a thin wummun who wants tew be fat an' a fat man who wants tew be thin tur dew is tur marry each other, than their better halves will be jest what they want.

The scare-crow serves a double purpose; it not only keeps the crows eout uv the cornfield, but it shows some uv the farmers abaout haow they look themselves arter they're married awhile an' got keersless abaout their pussional appearances.

### LIVE FOREVER ROSE ALL GONE.

Green's Fruit Grower offered this hardy rose as a premium, and thousands of our subscribers sent for it. We have filled all requests for this rose, by mail, post paid, until May 10th, when the supply was exhausted, and the season for planting had past. All orders received after May 10th for these rose bushes will be held over until next spring. Therefore, if you sent us your subscription after May 10th do not expect the rose bushes at present, and do not write asking about them, as this explains all.

Sunshine.—The magazine publisher, groaning at the unpaid bills heaped on his desk, sees a ray of sunshine which comes in with the renewal of your subscription. If you would do something to brighten his life send in your renewal of subscription to Green's Fruit Grower. Or better still, send in a new subscriber's name and address, with payment for his subscription.

Information Wanted.—A subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower desires a recipe for making tomato catsup according to the Blue Label recipe if possible. Also a recipe for making tomato chow-chow and sweet tomato pickles. Will some of our readers kindly favor us with recipes?

Johnnie—"Pa, won't you please buy me a microbe to help me with my arithmetic?" Papa—"What good will a microbe do you?" Johnnie—"I just read in this paper that they multiply rapidly."—"Judge."

### Hens Lay in December

Chicks hatched in May and June in a Sure Hatch Incubator will be laying eggs for you in December. Our 1906 sales larger than ever; convincing proof that the Sure Hatch does its work to entire satisfaction of its buyers. Sold on trial. Guaranteed fully for 5 years at prices that allow one hatch to pay for the machine. Send today for free catalog with prices. We make quick shipments.

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"About the South" is the name of a 64-page illustrated pamphlet issued by the Passenger Department of the

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in which important questions are tersely answered in brief articles about

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### YAZOO VALLEY

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Send for a free copy to J. F. MERRY, General Immigration Agent, I. C. R. R., Manchester, Iowa. Information concerning rates and train service to the South via the Illinois Central can be had of agents of connecting lines, or by addressing

S. G. HATCH, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

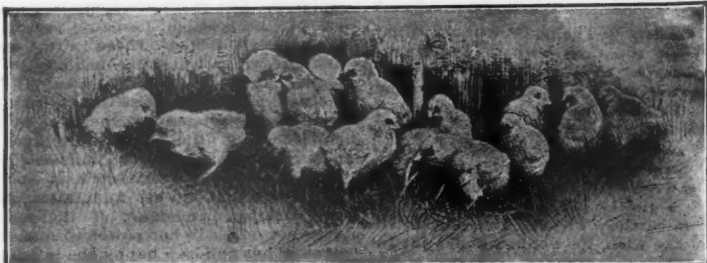
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## PROFESSOR H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor of— GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

### HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

How about honey bees? Are they helpful or destructive to fruits?—Louis P., N. Y.

Reply:—Honey bees are a decided advantage to the fruit grower. They do not harm fruit until after birds and other insects have broken the skin and made way for them. Then they simply save juices that would otherwise soon sour and cause decay and loss of the fruit. The bees serve a very useful purpose in crossing the pollen of many varieties and thus make them more productive than they otherwise would be. Aside from the honey that bees store up, they are useful, but honey is a good food and goes well with fruit on the table.

The Oyster-shell Bark Louse seems to be increasing. Have you anything new to offer in regard to it as regards the injury it does and the formula for destroying the best?—C. P. A., N. H.

Reply:—There may be nothing new known about the means of destroying this insect, but there is great need and profit in using the means we already have at hand for doing so. Kerosene emulsion is a sure, safe and cheap remedy for it. But it must be applied when the young insects have recently hatched and are in the tender stage. They are then out from under the oyster shaped tents where they were born and looking for suitable places to locate and make tents of their own. This time can only be known by carefully noticing when the young are on the move, which is soon after the weather gets warm in spring-time or early summer. The emulsion should be made according to directions which are given in every spray calendar and the numerous bulletins of the different states and the national government, and in many other publications. There is nothing mysterious, difficult or expensive about the making of this mixture of soap or milk and kerosene. It will dissolve and mix readily with water and is sure death to tender insect life when applied at the proper time.

What suggestion can you give to inexperienced people who have planted a few rose bushes, grape vines, berry plants, fruit and ornamental trees with a view of making their planting successful?—G. F. G. Subscriber, Mass.

Reply:—There is no doubt that those who have taken the trouble to procure and plant a few choice trees or plants have a strong desire to see them do well and are usually willing to do their part to cause them to succeed. They must not only give them good soil to grow in but keep it mellow about their roots. The mellow or tilled space should not be a mere circle about trees or plants, unless it is impossible to till the whole surface of the ground between them; for hard or untilled ground is sure to take the moisture and fertility from the tilled portion, by absorption and the roots of weeds, grass or whatever else may be growing near it. Therefore, in all possible cases cultivate the whole surface between whatever is planted. If this is not practicable then keep as large patches as possible, loose on top by frequent digging with any implements that will thoroughly pulverize it.

Mulching with almost any vegetable material is good. Lawn clippings, refuse hay, kelp from the ocean beach and many more things that may be available will serve a good purpose. Do not water too much, but merely keep the soil moist, and if this can be done by tillage and mulching it is better than to have to apply water artificially. Do not be frequently pruning or pinching off the young shoots or leaves. They are needed for the sustenance of the roots and entire plant season. After the first year's growth, when the roots are established it will be well to do more pruning, if it is really necessary.

If you were growing fruits for market would you consider birds your enemies or friends?—Subscriber, Ohio.

Reply:—Most of the birds are friends of the fruit grower. The robin is one of the most questionable in the north and the mocking bird in the South. Both of them, and some others do considerable damage to fruits by picking them while on the trees. Of course there is no use to mention the hateful European sparrow, which is an ugly, thieving intruder, that does almost no good and plenty of mischief in the fruit garden and also on the farm. I never fail to try to drive them off from all places where I have any interests. Thanks to our locations

in the wild woods, we have none of them at our summer home in Northern New York and winter home in Southern Florida, there are none, but in Washington, D. C., we are pestered with their presence continually. I would not harm our native birds, no not even the robin, mocking bird and others, for they do a lot of good by catching insects and sing sweetly.

Is there any other remedy for destroying the white grub which eats the roots of strawberry plants than digging them out and killing them during the season of the worst ravages, which is in July and August?—D. G., N. Y.

Reply:—There is almost no practical way to kill white grubs in strawberry fields. The means used in fighting it must be preventive, in large measure. Before planting the ground should be well understood, and any that has been in pasture or meadow should not be used for strawberries until after at least one year of clean tillage has followed, and two years is better. This gives time for the grubs to get out of the soil. They live in the ground over winter and are so difficult to find and to kill by any means now known that the first evidence of their presence is the wilting or dwindling of the strawberry plants.

What one kind of fruit is most profitable in this country? Is it the apple, the orange, the peach or strawberry?—B. J. K., Pa.

Reply: I would say all of them, but each in its particular region or regions or best development. The apple is the leading and most useful of all our fruits and there is great profit in growing it, provided the right varieties are planted in the right sections and then properly cared for. In Colorado, Idaho, Oregon and Washington I have seen apple orchards that yielded a net profit of \$1,000 per acre, and others within sight of them that hardly paid expenses. There was a vast difference in the judgment used in selecting the varieties, and in the treatment of the trees. While there may be big profits made from apple orchards it is not safe to reckon on more than moderate returns, such as from \$100 to \$200 per acre annually, after the bearing age has been attained.

Peach growing is far more uncertain than apple orcharding. There is more danger from winter-killing of the fruit buds, and in some cases the trees are seriously damaged or even killed by the cold winter, and spring frosts are a constant menace to the peach crop almost everywhere that this fruit is grown. Besides, the tree and fruit have more insect and fungus enemies than those of the apple. And further, the fruit is not so easily transported, nor is it liked so well by the consumers. Yet peach growing is a good business and always will be so.

The orange is a fruit that has been prized from the remotest ages and doubtless will be to the end of time, yet its culture is and perhaps always will be attended with more or less uncertainty. The temptation is great to grow this fruit where the danger from frost is great, especially in Florida, and the history of orange culture there is a sad one. Millions of dollars have been lost by freezing the fruit and trees in the northern and central portions of the state, and yet there are to-day, after repeated reverses, those who are depending largely on the orange crop in this same region for their living. Many have sold out or abandoned their citrus orchards in the danger zone of Florida and moved farther south, where there is very little or no danger whatever from the cold. In such locations the orange is usually very profitable, and the pomelo still more so. I am now growing both these fruits in extreme southern Florida, where there is not the slightest danger to them from cold, and where the mango, avocado, pineapple, banana and coconut are grown with success, all of which I have also planted within the past two years. In California, and to some extent in Arizona and Louisiana, the orange is a success. California now almost controls the orange markets of the country, and the orchards are valued there at \$1,000 per acre, or more. Yet they do not always pay well there, because of the loss during transportation to eastern markets, rather than from high cost of production.

The strawberry is and always will be one of our standard fruits and brings millions of dollars annually into the

pockets of the producers, but it does not always and in every region pay well, although it is the most widely grown of any of the fruits inquired about. It is grown successfully, as I have seen with in the last year, from Manitoba to Florida.

H. E. Van Daman.

### A Street Scene in Cairo.

See illustration on front cover.

The streets of Cairo have become world famous. No great international exposition is complete without a fac simile of one of them. The contrasts presented by the people thronging the streets are amusing and bewildering. Here the old and the new, the oriental and occidental, are strangely blended. Egyptian women swing along in blue gowns and black veils hanging loose, allowing the neck and line of cheek to be easily seen, while concealing the only part of the face scrupulously hidden by an Oriental woman—the mouth. The Bedouin stalks about with lordly mien, wearing about his head the turban of his desert tribe. The study of the head dress of the Oriental is always interesting. The men usually wear turbans of various hues or the red fez cap. The color of the turban is often indicative of the family, tribe, or religious order of the wearer. The green turban is worn by the descendant of Mohammed, and from the large number seen all over the east one would infer that the great prophet had a very numerous family. Scholars and priests generally wear wide turbans of light color. The Copts adopt the blue and the Jews the yellow color. It is said that an orthodox turban worn by a Mohammedan is seven times as long as his head, so that it can be used as his winding sheet, and that wearing it is a constant reminder of his mortality. The head dress of an Egyptian woman is a wonder; the lower part of the face being veiled, and the covering is fastened with a bit of wood which looks like a small clothes pin.

A street in Cairo always furnishes a continuous performance, something new every minute. A clatter of hoofs of a calvary guard draws one's attention to see his Highness the Khedive pass by, in open carriage, with aide-de-camp by his side. Running footmen with bare legs and embroidered jackets with flowing sleeves precede his Majesty. Here comes a camel train laden with rough building stones slung in network sacks, and these contend with numerous donkeys, English dog carts and modern bicycles for the right of way.

A wedding procession now commands the attention. This is a survival of the Cairo of old, and if the procession be headed by half-naked mountebanks and swordsmen, who frequently engage in mimic combat, and a group of dancing girls, it attracts great crowds. An illustrated journey in foreign lands prepared for Green's Fruit Grower by the Rev. Frank S. Rowland, to be continued through the year.

### Apple Growing in the Northwest.

High, well drained sites, with easterly or northern slopes, firm clay subsoils, well and deeply cultivated, are the best. Yet other sites, slopes, and even soils, can be, and are sometimes made successful, reports "Fruitman and Gardener."

All orchards should have air drainage as well as soil drainage, and should be protected on the west and particularly on the south from winds and storms, either by natural hills, forests or artificial hedges or wind brakes of some sort.

Small orchards or small plantings, will succeed far better if planted close together, say not to exceed sixteen feet apart, in such a way as each tree will aid in protecting its neighbor from cold winds and storms. But long orchards or tracts must have more room for the benefit of air drainage and easier cultivating, fertilizing and harvesting the fruit, and the planter must be governed in the distance to plant, according to the environments or conditions surrounding the site, qualities of the soil and the varieties he is planting. I am a strong advocate of close planting, and if necessary thinning out later on.

The selection of varieties and the procuring of hardy, adapted and acclimated trees, with good care will procure the guarantee of success. Remember this Northwest is a rigorous country and must be supplied with trees and varieties of its own particular section of the country.

The Duchess apples will thrive most everywhere. Wealthy is King. With Northwestern Greening, McMahan, Wolf River, Wisconsin russets, and many other Wisconsin and Minnesota seedlings, one can plant with assurance of at least reasonable success, providing you will fertilize, prune, protect, spray and destroy pests and vermin.

Fines do not make fine monopolies.

## BURNS BARRELS OF AIR. NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT. THE MOST WONDERFUL STOVE EVER INVENTED—

Causing great excitement wherever exhibited. Fuel drawn principally from atmosphere. Uses 395 barrels of air, while consuming one gallon of oil. Wood, coal and oil cost money. Only free fuel is air. Supply unlimited. No trust in control. Air belongs to the rich and poor alike.



**HARRISON'S VALVELESS WICKLESS AUTOMATIC OIL-GAS AND AIR BURNER STOVE** Automatically generates gas from kerosene, oil, mixtures, etc., burning it with air. Burns like gas. Intense hot fire. Combustion perfect. To operate—turn knob—oil runs into burner—touch a match, it generates gas which passes through air mixer, drawing in about a barrel of air, to every large spoonful of oil consumed. That's all. It is self-regulating, no more attention. Same heat all day, or all night. For more or less heat, simply turn knob. There it remains until you come again. To put fire out, turn knob, raising burner, oil runs back into can, fire's out. As near perfection as anything in this world. No dirt, soot, or ashes. No leaks—nothing to clog or close up. No wick—not even a valve, yet heat is under proper control. D. E. CARM, IND., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Stoves are worth more than twice as much as they cost. It costs me only 4 cents a day for fuel." L. S. MORRIS, VT., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel, at least 50% to 75% over wood and coal." E. D. ARNOLD, NEB., writes: "Saved \$4.23 a month for fuel by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. My range cost me \$5.50 per month, and the Harrison only \$1.25 per month." Objectionable features of all other stoves wiped out. NOT LIKE THOSE SOLD IN STORES.

Ideal for cooking, roasting, baking, ironing, canning fruit, for picnics, cottages, camping, also for heating houses, stores, rooms, etc., with radiating attachment. No more carrying kindling.



ALL SIZES. coal, ashes, soot and dirt. No hot fiery kitchens. Absolutely safe from explosion. Not dangerous like gasoline. Simple, durable—last for years. Saves expense, drudgery and fuel bills.

### EXCITING BUSINESS FOR AGENTS!

SALESMEN—MANAGERS—MEN OR WOMEN at home or traveling, all or part time—showing—taking orders—and appointing agents. MESSRS. HEAD & FRAZER, TEX., writes: "Enclose order for \$100. RUSH. Sell like hot cakes. Sold 50 stoves in our own town." B. L. HUESTED, MICH., writes: "Been out one day and sold 11 stoves." This patent new. Nothing like it. Demand enormous. Agents reaping great harvest. Where operated people stop on street, leave their homes, place of business, miss trains to watch this generator—excites curiosity—watch it as though a thing of life. Show a dozen—sell ten. Write to-day for special agents new plan. Send no money. World unsupplied. Get in early for territory.

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Handle 4 1/2 ft. **A 12 Year Old Boy** can do more and better work with this **HAND CULTIVATOR AND WEEDER** than three men with common hoes. If your dealer does not handle them send us \$1.50 and we will send you one by prepaid express. AGENTS WANTED. **ULLICH MFG. CO.,** 21 River Street, Rock Falls, Ill.

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T. W. Wood & Sons, Seedsmen, Richmond, Va.



### "Can We Read Our Answer in the Stars?"

Continued from Last Issue.  
ASTROLOGY AS A FAD.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower  
By Edith M. Standford.

From July 22d to August 22d is the warmhearted, loving Leo. Planet is Sun.

Leo people have strong love of home and children, are controlled by heart and often imposed upon, but when provoked can be very furious for a time, then deeply repent; they possess great magnetism, like to plan than work and would die fighting for right.

In appearance have fine physiques, fair-haired, very handsome with features resembling Apollo, can hold very high positions in life. Marriage with Aquarius would insure best happiness. Luckstone is Ruby. Mineral is gold. Angel is Michael. Disease is heart trouble. Great Leo people are Mary Anderson Navarro, Mrs. John A. Logan, Julia Marlowe, Napoleon Bonaparte, Russell Sage, Benjamin Harrison. Motto is "compassion."

Virgo, August 22d to September 23d. Planet Mercury. Virgo characters have great love of detail, order, music, fine arts, etc., and excel as chemists, doctors, lawyers, ministers, writers, etc. They are fine reasoners, worship high position and interest themselves in others' affairs, being extremely critical at times.

Chief fault is imagining they are sickly, not strong looking but wiry and the strongest sign of the twelve. For marriage Virgos can marry a Taurus, Pisces or Capricorn; generally marry twice. Luckstone is Jasper. Motto is "Chastity." Mineral is quicksilver. Angel is Hermes. Great Virgo people are Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Queen Elizabeth, Julian Macgruder, King Edward VII, Admiral Schley.

Libra, September 23d to October 23d. Planet Venus. If born beneath this beautiful Venus influence, you possess beauty of face and form, sparkling eyes, sunny nature and a merry laugh. Libra men and women have great intuition and foresight with good sound judgment, well-balanced nature as to faults and virtues, should always follow first impressions.

There are three types of Libras, speculators, merchants and professional men and in appearance are both dark and fair, but generally brown haired, with intense blue eyes. Marriage with a Aries or Aquarius is best. Luckstone is Diamond. Motto is "Intuition." Minerals are copper and brass. Angel is Azrael. Diseases are liver, bladder and dyspepsia. Libra people are Sarah Bernhardt, Helena Mojeska, Frances Willard, George Westinghouse, Mark Hanna.

Scorpio, October 23d to November 22d, Planet Mars. These people are proud, haughty, strong-willed characters, pos-

sessing keen judgment and inventive thoughts, and like everyone to think their way. They make our best chemists, surgeons, nurses, etc., are hard to understand for they are often known to laugh at the misfortunes of others.

Scorpio are fond of ocean travel, are careless about dress, in appearance are of middle or tall stature, robust, with dark skin, hair and eyes. Disease is heart trouble. Should marry Libra or Capricorn. Motto is "Determination." Luckstone is Topaz. Angel is Samael. Mineral is iron. Celebrated Scorpio people are Theodore Roosevelt, Robert L. Stevenson, George Eliot, Paderewski, Maude Adams, Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Sagittarius, November 22d to December 21st. Planet Jupiter. If Sagittarius is your sign, you possess good self-control, are bold, lively, generous, sympathetic and outspoken. You like all outdoor sports, animals, love to hunt, have mechanical ability, are loving and steadfast in love.

These Sagittarius people can be called "Jacks of all trades," being so handy at mending and making. In appearance are tall, well-formed, high forehead, ruddy complexion, hazel eyes, Grecian nose and sunny brown hair. Diseases are of nerves from overwork. Mystic gem is Carbuncle. Marry Aries or Leo. Mineral is Tin. Angel is Zadkiel. Motto is "Activity." Great people are Lillian Russell, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Andrew Carnegie, Henry Frick, Mark Twain, General Custer, General Fuller, Richard Croker.

Capricorn, December 21st to January 20th. Planet Saturn. In disposition Capricornians are cool, and collected, not fond of showing sentiment, love luxurious things, have few friends and care for few, very industrious, patient for the Planet Saturn means 'means your nose to the grindstone' through life. Capricorn people love solitude and become very melancholy at times, the men are good in the commercial world and at head of hotels or large institutions, etc. In appearance are small, dark-haired, pale face and have a bad walk. These people often live till ninety, and their best luck is every seventh year. Marry a Cancer, Sagittarius or Scorpio. Luckstone is White Onyx. Mineral is Lead. Angel is Cassiel. Capricorn people are Olga Netherole, Lucretia Mott, Rudyard Kipling, Admiral George Dewey, William E. Gladstone, Daniel Webster. Motto is "Understanding."

Aquarius, January 20th to February 19th. Planets Herschel and Saturn. Aquarius people are capable of great things but have to be aroused into action, are changeable in regard to standards of belief, everything must be proved to them, they like admiration, possess good tact, but worry over trifles and are inquisitive. In appearance are robust, ruddy complexion, attractive and beautiful. Diseases are from the nerves. Luckstone is Sapphire. Motto is "Human Nature." Mineral is Lead. Angel is Kronos. Marriage with a Leo or Libra for happiness. Aquarius people are Adeline Patti, Annie Jenness Miller, Anna Shaw, Li Hung Chang, Charles Dickens, Abraham Lincoln, Alice Roosevelt.

Pisces, February 19th to March 21st. Planets Neptune and Jupiter. Pisces men and women are great searchers for knowledge. Being very studious and learned, are logical and positive in opinions, although possessing a sweet loving disposition. They lack self-confidence more than any other sign, have strong ideas of justice and will hold on to an opinion with a bull-dog tenacity. Pisces persons are too impulsive in making attachments and are kind and loving to all, working their fingers to the bone for those they love, never think of their own selves for a moment.

They are restless, fond of excitement and travel and they worry and cry too much which comes from over-work. In appearance have large faces, pale complexion, large dreamy eyes that remind one of a blue lake, are short in stature, with brown hair and blue eyes. Mystic gem is Glittering Chrysolite. Angel is Zeus. Motto is "Peace." Marry a Virgo, Taurus or Gemini. Mineral is Tin. Great people are George Washington, Grover Cleveland, "Buffalo Bill," Voltaire, William Jennings Bryan, Ellen Terry, Isabel Irving, Rosa Bonheur.

Editor's Note.—I have no faith in astrology. I publish this as interesting reading, and not to induce my readers to believe in astrology. We know more about the stars now than men did in old times, when astrology was a common belief. A star may be 1,000,000,000 or more miles distant. How can such a star, or any other, influence us, or reveal our character or destiny?

According to figures prepared by the department of commerce, more than \$69,000,000 is invested in the canning and preserving industries. Value of the products in 1904 was over \$107,000,000, compared with \$81,000,000 in 1900.

### Flowers.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
B. F. M. Sours.

How sweet the flowers!  
The precious boon,  
They form bright bowers  
But wither soon!

And teach to all  
That pass that way,  
That strength must fall,  
Beauty decay.

How bright they bloom!—  
Those fragrant flowers,—  
Dispelling gloom  
When storm cloud lowers.

With gentle voice  
Their buds unfold,  
To guide our choice  
To streets of gold.

### Too Grasping.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: The most valuable present I ever made was a vest pocket edition of the Proverbs of Solomon. Other pithy sayings are useful but not many of them are so universally helpful. Among them you may read that "there is that withholdeth more than is meet and tendeth to poverty." A spendthrift takes small comfort in his money because it is spent without forethought, and a miser takes less comfort in his hoard because it is not spent at all. Between these extremes lies the valley of content, rich, smiling and beautiful in its liberal exchanges. When Green's Fruit Grower incidentally tells me that low and crooked growing nursery stock is expensive to raise and that McIntosh Red apple is a seedling of the Snow apple and a much better grower and less liable to scab, I receive in a few words valuable information that may save me years of time, and labor, and loss of money. The subscription price of a reliable paper is absolutely insignificant compared with a useful hint.

So too, in the purchase of nursery stock, when setting an orchard, it is a miserable narrowness that considers the difference in cost of first class and inferior grades of trees; one year's gain in growth and fruiting may over balance the first cost ten times, to say nothing of the pleasure of seeing the best possible results of one's labor.


This suggests the further poverty that flows from a too grasping nature. Our short and toll-filled lives should be enlivened with beauty and pleasure. Our home surroundings should be the unfailing fount of such restful invigoration. It can be done. This writer at the age of 45, after twenty-five years in the ministry had to give up that work because of almost total deafness, and with a family of seven to be kept in school he struck out for this place, invested all he had, say \$2,000, in ten acres of land and a house and borrowed more to stock the land and make improvements. One might say that the necessity of making money in such a case would forbid the pursuit of pleasure and beauty. Not so. How can a man work with good heart when desolation reigns about his home? When he sits down to rest, whether in the field or in the house, what can rest him as a fine lawn, orderly grounds, climbing vines, bright flowers, and the frequent remark of passing strangers, "That's a mighty pretty place!" What if taxes have come up from \$6.00 to \$40.00 in four years? Is it not a strong argument that "It is one of the finest places about town?"

It is astonishing how much can be done and how much pleasure can be furnished in four years on so small a plot of ground. Everything at this moment is in full bloom and "it is just beautiful." And this, too, on the spot where a bare sunbaked, desolate stubble field awaited our coming four years ago last July. People say it is wonderful. And I answer, yes, but it is only the application of a wise economy in the way of liberal reading, thinking and giving. Three successive families of mocking birds nesting in our young orchard have, for three successive summers, from our house top told all the neighborhood how "Happy, happy, happy, we all are, In this beautiful, beautiful home."

It was high tribute that Mr. Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") paid to the memory of an old servant, Patrick McAleer, whose funeral he recently attended as a sincere mourner. "He was in my employ for twenty-five years," Mr. Clemens said, "and he never forgot anything, and I never had to give him an order. He knew everything there was to know about his business. His life ought to rank with that of great soldiers, statesmen and chief justices, for they were no more proficient in their professions than he was in his."

Mr. Bacon.—"When a woman tells a fairy story, she always begins like this: 'Once upon a time,' " Mrs. Bacon—"Yes; and when a man tells a fairy story he always begins like this: 'There, now, dear, don't be angry with me; you see it was like this.'"—Yonkers "Statesman."

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### BREAD DYSPEPSIA

The Digesting Element Left Out.

Bread dyspepsia is common. It affects the bowels because white bread is nearly all starch, and starch is digested in the intestines, not in the stomach proper.

Up under the shell of the wheat berry Nature has provided a curious deposit which is turned into diastase when it is subjected to the saliva and to the pancreatic juices in the human intestines.

This diastase is absolutely necessary to digest starch and turn it into grape sugar which is the next form; but that part of the wheat berry makes dark flour and the modern miller cannot readily sell dark flour, so nature's valuable digester is thrown out and the human system must handle the starch as best it can, without the help that nature intended.

Small wonder that appendicitis, peritonitis, constipation, and all sorts of trouble exist when we go so contrary to Nature's law. The food experts that perfected Grape-Nuts Food, knowing these facts, made use in their experiments of the entire wheat and barley, including all the parts, and subjected them to moisture and long continued warmth, which allows time and the proper conditions for developing the diastase, outside of the human body.

In this way the starchy part is transformed into grape-sugar in a perfectly natural manner, without the use of chemicals or any outside ingredients. The little sparkling crystals of grape-sugar can be seen on the pieces of Grape-Nuts. This food, therefore, is naturally pre-digested and its use in place of bread will quickly correct the troubles that have been brought about by the too free use of starch in the food, and that is very common in the human race today.

The effect of eating Grape-Nuts ten days or two weeks and the discontinuance of ordinary white bread, is very marked. The user will gain rapidly in strength and physical and mental health.

"There's a reason."



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ARTHUR CAPPER.

## A New Light in the West.

New lights appear occasionally in various parts of this country and in other parts of the world. Sometimes these new lights are great orators; at other times great statesmen; at other times they are artists, poets, sculptors, or warriors. The new light I refer to is a young man by the name of Arthur Capper who, until a few years past, was unknown even to himself, for every young man has first to discover himself before he can discover his life work. Fifteen years ago Arthur Capper started as a type setter in Topeka, a city which he struck with only \$1.25 as cash capital. His first business venture as publisher was the purchase of the Topeka "Mail and Breeze," which then had less than 1,000 subscribers. He enlarged and improved his publication until at the present time it has a circulation of 60,000. More recently Mr. Capper purchased the Missouri Valley "Farmer" which, at that time, had a circulation of 20,000. He improved and extended the circulation of that publication until now it has a circulation of 160,000. Mr. Capper is the sole owner of the "Topeka Daily Capital," long recognized as the leading daily of Kansas, now having a circulation of 20,000 copies, issuing semi-weekly editions of 20,000 copies. Mr. Capper's last purchase is the "Household," a high class woman's monthly magazine with 100,000 subscribers.

Who can read this account of the achievements of an ambitious young man and still claim that days for the rapid advancement of young men in this country have passed? Mr. Capper may still be considered by most of us a young man. His face as illustrated by the above cut, indicates great earnestness and severe application, and friends of Mr. Capper may well urge upon him the necessity of frequent relaxation, for it is evident that he is carrying a heavy load of responsibility.

## The Yellows.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by L. G. Earle, Michigan.

The devastation of the disease commonly called yellows, is a fact well-known to farmers. Whole orchards have been swept away by it and in many localities the peach industry has been completely destroyed. From the first knowledge of its ravages, which broke out in Philadelphia, it has advanced unchecked through most of the choicest peach belts of the United States. It appeared in New York as early as 1801 and in Massachusetts in 1818. At that time the peach orchards of Delaware and northern Maryland were wholly exterminated and in 1884 the orchards of southwestern Michigan suffered the same destiny. Though the disease has existed in other countries, it seems to have done but little harm, but in the fruit regions of the United States its relentless sweep has been the terrorism of the agricultural communities.

The symptoms are easily recognized. The foliage of the tree is yellowish though in early spring it often presents a deceptively healthy appearance by its vigorous green. The fruit ripens prematurely and the epidermis and center of the peach is blotched or specked with red. Another symptom is the growth of winter shoots in the summer or fall which produce the "willow-growth." This symptom usually presents itself in the second stage of the development of the disease and after the tree has brought forth a crop of premature fruit, though in some cases this fungous growth is altogether lacking. Careful attention to these ominous symptoms is a thing required of all thrifty and conscientious farmers.

The causes of the disease are unknown.

The conditions of soil, climate and location seem to have no effect upon it though it is probable that trees weakened by poor land, excessive cold, neglect of cultivation or pruning, etc., are rendered much more susceptible to it. Many years have been spent by agricultural experts in the study of the yellows, but though much valuable information has been obtained nothing definite has been learned of its true nature.

There seems to be no treatment by which the disease may be overcome without the destruction of the afflicted trees. To immediately remove and burn the trees seems to be the only known remedy and owing to its extremely contagious nature it is advisable to remove the main roots to a depth of two feet. To neglect to confiscate the diseased trees is to imperil not only your own orchard but the surrounding ones as well and for the protection of the peach industry a law has been provided necessitating the immediate destruction of all trees so affected.

## Driven Away by Indians.

During the Civil war, writes a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower, I was living at Madison, Wis. One cold day in early winter I looked out of the window of my grocery store and saw a rude wagon covered with canvas, drawn by two oxen. By the side of this wagon a boy was riding a miserable horse and in the rear a bare-footed boy was driving two cows. The wagon stopped not far from my store and I walked out that way to learn what was going on. As I approached the rudely covered wagon I heard sobbing. I found that this party was made up of a youngish married woman and her five children. This family of the husband had been living in the wilds of Minnesota. The husband had gone to the war. The Indians were on the warpath and the mother was compelled to flee with her family in order to preserve their lives. The sobbing which I heard came from the children in the wagon who were poorly clad and suffering from the cold. The bare-footed boy who was driving the cows made no complaint but it looked cruel to see him bare-footed on such a cold day. I brought food from my grocery and my house for the party and invited the children to my store and made them presents of warm stockings and new shoes. It would be impossible for me to express the delight of these children on receiving these presents. A friend of mine, not wishing to be outdone by me in generosity, offered to duplicate any present that I might give them. Thus the poverty stricken family were sent on their way back to their old home rejoicing. This reminds me that the old home is a good place to tie to. Those who leave the old home for new and undeveloped districts ever take a risk.

Oldest Man.—"The oldest body of any human being now reposes in the Egyptian Gallery of the British Museum," says the American "Antiquarian" (February). "It is the body of a man who was buried in a shallow grave hollowed out of the sandstone on the west bank of the Nile in Upper Egypt. This man must have hunted along the banks of the Nile before the time of the earliest mummified king which the museum possesses—before the time of Menes, who was supposed to have ruled Egypt at least 5,000 B. C. There were previous to that time two prehistoric races, one the conquerors and the other the conquered, from which sprang the Egyptian race of the earliest dynasties. It is with these remote stocks that this man has to do. Considering the condition in which he was found, it is evident that he was associated with a late period of the new stone age of Egypt. He was buried in a characteristic neolithic grave, with his neolithic pots and instruments of flint about him. There is, of course, no inscription of any kind on the pots, knives, or grave, all having been made long before the invention of any written language."

The great majority of men are accidents. I mean that they are creatures of circumstances and victims of environment. How small indeed must be the number who set out in life at an early age to become this, that or t'other and are not switched off the track by just a little incident. Some of us are switched off early and some late; nay, some too late. I do not believe it advisable for a man to change his occupation after he is 45. Yet many men do make a change, and for the better, even after 50 or 55. A man should be settled down at about 33. At that age he is old enough to have some sense, and should know pretty well his bent and capabilities. Most of us, however, are the straws of every wind that blows.—New York "Press."

Some men are original by being natural, while others are naturally original.



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A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1906.



Blessed be those who can sleep.

Music is an expression of the best that is in us.

For Sleeplessness: Soak your feet in hot water, or drink a glass of hot milk.

We may live forty days without eating, but not nine days without sleeping.

Farmers and fruit growers sleep well, but their wives are often poor sleepers.

Learn gradually to sleep with windows open. Fresh air induces sleep.

The wood-chopper and wood-sawer never lack sleep. I can recommend the buck-saw to Billionaire Rockefeller.

A sea voyage, a vacation in the pine or spruce forest, a fishing or hunting excursion will aid you to get sleep.

Over 400,000 early Christians, murdered on account of their belief, were buried in the Catacombs of Rome with 350 miles of galleries, yet we complain if a tooth aches or a corn afflicts our toe.

Rich Indians were desiring to buy a carriage. Nothing suited them but a hearse. Some of us are almost as ridiculous in our purchases.

"Housekeeping on Half a Million a Year" is the title of a magazine article. Most of us keep house on less than \$500 a year and are glad to get the \$500.

The rich man has twenty-five house servants. Most of us are glad if we can keep one, and would not know how to manage two. Blessed be nothing. That is, blessed are the poor.

Indian Pipe, a wax like flower, and Dutchman's Pipe, a yellowish blossom, are often misnamed, or supposed to be the same on account of similar names. The plants and flowers are entirely unlike.

It is claimed that poison ivy, so called, is not of itself poisonous, but that it is a bacterium ever living on its branches that distresses mankind.

The useful horse is not dying out. Horses have increased in numbers in the United States 2,843,865 since the year 1890.

Your school. What can you do for it? You can visit it. You can urge the employment of capable teachers who have high ideals of life.

How important that farmer's boys and girls should be well educated. They do not have as good schools as city children have.

Do not shirk. When elected trustee of your school accept the office and show the people what you can do. Look after the school building and the walks. Plant shade trees on the play-ground.

Music leads the mind back to the heroic things that we have accomplished, to our good deeds, casting a mantle of charity over our shortcomings.

The great Darwin seemed to conclude that music is the expression of courtship of animals and primitive man. It is certainly an expression of the courtship of birds.

When I hear the music of a great orchestra I close my eyes and imagine myself in the big dark woods that border my fruit farm. The music chimes in with memories of my struggles and success with fruit growing.

Are the tent caterpillars at work undisturbed eating the foliage from your trees? Whenever their tents are seen they should be burned immediately. I tie a cloth to the end of a long pole, saturate the cloth with kerosene and igniting it, pass from tree to tree after the nests are discovered.

Cover the surface of the soil about newly planted trees, vines, etc., with a little straw stable manure or litter which, acting as a mulch, will keep the ground moist and loose.

Strawberry plants may be set out in a new bed as late as June first, providing you have the plants on your own place and can select a favorable moment after a rain. When set very late in the season, I take up a little earth with each plant, digging it with a spade and moving it with others on a wheelbarrow to the place where the new bed is to be located.

Plants of black raspberry can be set out as late as June first if you have the plants growing upon your own place. I have had the best of success with plants that we call "green plants," that is those from which the germ or new cane has pushed up 4 to 6 inches before transplanting. If these can be taken up with a little dirt left on the roots and carried to the new plantation on a wagon or wheelbarrow they will scarcely stop growing at all.

Sucker plants of red raspberries I have often transplanted as late as June first, but these require more careful treatment than strawberry or black raspberry plants and will not endure much shipment.

Emerson says that were the stars to shine but once in a thousand years men would preserve for generations the remembrance of the city of God which had been shown. And yet, say we, how inadequately do we see the stars. Worlds as they are, so much larger than our world, they appear simply as diamonds.

Keep on hand a surplus supply of quart berry baskets, berry crates, grape baskets, peach baskets and other packages for gathering and shipping fruits. You never know how many baskets or crates you will need, therefore it is best always to have a surplus. Every year when strawberries or other fruits are ripening we find numerous fruit growers chasing around the country willing to pay almost any extravagant price for new supplies or fruit packages, which often they cannot get at any price at that late date. Manage so that you will not get caught in this way by a shortage of fruit packages.

Fruit crates and other packages must be clean, otherwise they repel the would be purchaser of your fruit. It is a sacrilege to place beautiful strawberries in dirty baskets or crates. The crates need looking over each year for repairs and should occasionally receive a good coat of paint.

In New York state it is illegal to use quart berry baskets the second time in selling fruit. Disease may be engendered by using soiled fruit baskets.

The prospects for fine crops of fruit over almost the entire length and breadth of this continent are very encouraging. During the winter it was thought possible that the peach buds were seriously injured, but at this moment peach growers almost everywhere are encouraged with the prospects of a good crop. The fact is that peach trees almost invariably tend to over bear. The peach tree is furnished with ten times more fruit buds than it can successfully develop into a marketable fruit. No better fortune could occur to the peach grower than to lose half of the peach buds by frost. Even if one-tenth of the peach buds that are permitted on the peach trees perfect their fruit there will be enough on every tree for a full crop. Nature everywhere seems to provide a surplus. It is said that if the fish spawn of the brooks, rivers, lakes and oceans and the newly born fishes were not consumed in large numbers these streams or bodies of water would become solid masses of fish. We know that if the animals upon the earth were not so rapidly

destroyed by disease and calamity there would be more animals on the earth than could be fed or housed. Nearly all of our fruits tend to over bear; this is noticeably the case with the plum, peach and apple. I remember a large orchard from which the owner scarcely expected to secure a fragment of a crop owing to the few apples which had set, who found at the end of the season one of the largest and finest crops he had ever gathered since every apple had developed to large size.

I used to think myself fortunate if I could plant my strawberry vines and other small fruits immediately after a heavy rain. Often I have worked for hours when the rain was falling fast, feeling that I was doing good service, but later I discovered that I was mistaken. My soil was somewhat clay, therefore by planting when it was raining, or immediately after, soil was pressed too firmly about the plants and wherever I stepped the soil was made too compact, therefore the plants thus set out did not do so well as those set when it was not wet weather when the soil was simply ordinarily moist, loose and friable.

Farmers rule cities. How? By farmer's boys moving to the cities and become the most enterprising and prosperous. They cannot help it for they have the stamina of mind and body that city boys do not possess. Take out of our big cities the men who were brought up on farms and you will remove the big men, leaving the commonplace.

Lost Faculties.—Man of the present day has lost many senses possessed by aboriginal man. He cannot hear or see so well as the wild Indian. Most of all he has lost his sense of smell to a serious degree. Wild creatures detect an enemy by the keen sense of smell. Man once had this faculty but it is fast disappearing. The sense of taste is a great protection, especially against poisonous food, but even this sense is not so strong as formerly. Man would therefore seem to be gradually losing his senses. If so, he cannot long maintain his mastery of the world.

Fertility From the Air.—Nitrogen is one of the most expensive fertilizers that we have to buy. We cannot grow profitable crops without this important element of fertility. The atmosphere surrounding the earth is well stored with nitrogen but until recently it has been assumed that plants could not make use of this nitrogen in the atmosphere. Recently it has been shown that certain plants, such as clover, peas etc., have the faculty of gathering nitrogen and of conveying it to the soil and thus enriching it. It is now claimed that bolts of lightning, by burning the air, frees nitrogen from the atmosphere make it available as plant food. Snow has been called the poor man's manure. We do not know how rain brings to the earth nitrogen, but are satisfied that it does enrich the earth in this manner.

Where Shall a Poor Man Go?—A reader of Green's Fruit Grower asks the editor where he would advise a poor man to go to begin fruit growing and farming. This man is thirty-five years old, is healthy, has a family of five children, the oldest twelve years of age, with the best wife in the world. He has already paid for one farm therefore has some capital. He asks if he shall go to Florida, Delaware, Oregon, Michigan, Texas or Idaho.

Reply: I cannot give specific advice such as is asked for. In most instances I believe it is best for the man, for his wife and children that they remain at their present home where they were born, educated and brought up to the useful age. Those who leave the home of their childhood accept many risks in moving to a new region. If a large portion of the population of this country should be dissatisfied with their surroundings and should desire to move what a disruption would take place and how serious would be the consequences. It is plain therefore that it is best for us as individuals and for the country at large that we should consider our personal surroundings the best. In other words, that we should be contented. But there are some instances where a man might be greatly benefited by moving. Of this he and his wife must be the judges. I would not advise a friend to move to Florida since the soil there is very poor, so far as I have observed. I would not advise the extreme South for a man who has lived many years at the North. It would be safer for him to go no further South than Maryland, Tennessee or Virginia. But before you go to a new locality learn all you can about it, and visit it first before you invest your money there. Do not depend upon the opinions of real estate men, or of any interested person.

Closing of Orchard Drains.—Many readers of Green's Fruit Grower fear to put tile drains in their apple orchards, fearing that the roots of the apple trees will enter the tiles and clog the drains. I know of many apple orchards which have been tile drained for many years and the tiles have not been clogged by the roots of the apple trees. Roots of willow, elm and other trees which seek water naturally will soon clog tile drains. But the roots of apple, pear and other fruit trees are not seeking water as are the roots of the willow and elm, therefore are not nearly so liable to clog the drainage tiles. There is, however, some danger that the roots will enter the tiles therefore the tiles should be placed not nearer than 12 to 15 to any tree if it can possibly be avoided.

There are 133 trades which endanger human lives by poisons inhaled, etc., as workers in lead, quicksilver, mercury, benzine, petroleum, alcohol, turpentine, porcelain, lime, cement, glass, miners, bakers, weavers, etc. Life seems to be held as of little value even by the workers.

Idle Men.—While laborers are scarce on farms 50,000 idle men waste their time daily in New York city, begging or living vicious lives. Most of them do not want work. In London conditions are far worse, 100,000 people living in idleness, complaining of no work, but being incompetent or vicious.

Supervisor Babcock, who has a large fruit farm near Rochester, N. Y., last season used a machine for grading his large crop of peaches. He used a one horse gasoline engine as power for running this grading machine. It is similar to the grading machines used on the Pacific coast for grading oranges. It carefully sorted the peaches into four different sizes, large, medium, small and culls, doing the work of five men easily.

H. H. B., of Faulkner, Okla., says that he is a subscriber to three farm and orchard papers and that Green's Fruit Grower is worth to him more than the other publications combined.

The kicker stands beneath the tree of prosperity and growls when the fruit drops on his head.—Saturday Evening Post.

#### The Earth Cure.

Man has long had faith that contact of the earth with his body tended to healthfulness and to cure the ailments of the flesh. Thus in some parts of the world many people get together after travelling long distances to take mud baths. We have heard of people being buried in a hole in the ground as we would bury a post, leaving simply their heads above the ground, the earth not being packed tight, as a remedy for certain ailments. But I would not advise such treatment. In fact I have no personal evidence that there is such a thing as the earth cure further than that when I have been bitten by a bee or hornet I have applied wet soil, that is mud, to the sore spot holding it there for a time and never failed to get relief. This has convinced me that there is some virtue in the soil as a cure for ailments. I have had experience in going bare-footed. I was for many years a bare-footed farmer's boy. I remember how delightful the experience to be permitted to remove my shoes at corn planting time in May and frisk about like a young colt just turned out to pasture. It is now claimed that to go bare-footed is a healthful practice and I do not doubt that this is true. Some think that the smell of the freshly turned soil as scented by the plowman is healthful. However this may be, plowing and tilling the soil is surely a healthy employment.

What Is Farm Worth?—Secretary Wilson was recently asked: "What good does it do a farmer to know that his farm will sell for \$50 or \$100 an acre rather than for \$10 or \$20 if he does not care to sell?" The only reply the secretary could make was this: "A thing is worth what it will fetch. We bought our lands in Iowa from the United States government at \$1.25 an acre away back before the homestead law. The same lands now will sell on an average for \$75 an acre. The man who paid \$1.25 an acre may raise the same question: 'How much better off am I now when my land will sell for \$75 an acre than I was when I paid \$1.25 for it?' The land is worth more or nobody would pay \$75. It will produce more. If the owner gets tired, as a great many farmers do, and moves to town he can rent for more. If he desires to sell and go West or go into another business he can get more."

"Is it necessary to inclose stamps?" asked the poet. "More necessary, even, than to inclose poetry," responded the editor.—Philadelphia "Ledger."





EDITED BY MILDRED GREEN BURLEIGH

### Sleep, Little Baby.

Sleep, little baby, the moon in soft splendor  
Is wooing the day-heart away from the sun.  
The sunlight is bright, but the moonlight is tender.  
And tired hearts long for tenderness, little one.

From the misty cloud-curtains the bright  
star-eyes peep,  
The night winds move drowsily. Sleep,  
baby, sleep.

Sleep, little baby. What'er the years  
bring you,  
'Tis mother who watches your slumber  
to-night;

And your head nestles close to my heart  
while I sing you,  
O baby, my baby, so safe in my sight!  
When kisses were sweet wake your girl-  
heart some day,  
God grant they be true as your mother's,  
I pray.

—Boston "Traveler."

### Caring for the Baby.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Young mothers usually know very little about the care of babies and this lack of knowledge is apt to make the task seem a very difficult one. Let his clothes be soft, warm and comfortable. We often fail to realize how much more sensitive he is to changes of temperature than we are, and are not careful enough to guard against them. The room in which he stays should be kept as near the same temperature as possible, and well ventilated, but avoid keeping him in a draft or he will be apt to have the colic. A healthy baby that has not acquired bad habits will be happy and contented in his crib the greater part of the day, allowing the mother time to attend to other duties or to rest. He does not need to be held in your arms all the time and he never needs to be carried about to amuse him. Few mothers are strong enough for such a task, and they should never begin it.

A great deal of worry and many cross spells might be avoided if the mother would begin by having regular hours for feeding and bathing the baby. The bath should never be neglected, for so much of this comfort depends upon it that he will be restless and cross without it. Have the room warm and the water just warm enough for comfort. Get the bath tub in place with towels and clean clothes hung on a chair before the fire so they will be at hand when needed. Bathe him quickly, and wipe him dry with a very soft linen towel. Dust him under the arms and any other places that seem in danger of chafing with a powder composed of ten parts talcum and one part boric acid thoroughly mixed by sifting together two or three times. This is very soothing and healing, and when prepared at home, it is inexpensive and one can be sure to have it pure. Slip his clothes on and fasten them with as little turning and twisting as possible, and if he is not hungry, he will usually fall into a quiet refreshing sleep.

When babies are teething they need special care to keep them well. They should have plenty of simple and nutritious food that is easily digested. The gums become swollen and the mouth feverish. Give them a drink of water occasionally and see how eagerly they take it. Any tendency toward diarrhea should be checked at once. If home remedies fail call a physician without delay. So much depends upon acting promptly in this disease.—E. J. C.

It is a mistaken idea that wearing a hat makes a man bald. The error arises from the fact that a bald head makes the owner wear a hat.

### Nothing Better—Because it is Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1840-1906.

### Opportunities for Farmer's Wives

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—I have longed to have a chat with farmers' wives who read the "Fruit Grower" as I am one of the number. I wonder how many of us think that because we live on a farm and do work that is needed there that we have no opportunity for usefulness outside a narrow sphere?

Why my dear sisters, it is not where we live but how we live that counts. Did you ever try pushing your elbows until you hit something? If not, how do you know that your sphere is narrow? Did you ever try working up and up? No? Then don't say your calling is low.

Will you listen to an experience I once had? I belong to the largest woman's organization in the world, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. I was a voting member of our county convention at one time. After the morning session, a number of us were on the veranda awaiting the call to dinner, of the wealthy lady who was to keep us during convention, when out came our hostess and said as she seated herself among us; "Girls, I could hardly keep from laughing when I looked the convention over this morning. There sat our dignified president, as stately as could be and she a farmer's wife; by her side sat our recording secretary, who milked two cows and rode two miles to the train to reach this convention. Another of our best workers milked five cows, rode seven miles to take her train for the convention. And I thought how this work was started in our county by wives of lawyers, doctors and all kinds of professional men; and now you farmer's wives are not the least among the good workers." One of our group replied: "James Whitcomb Riley says, 'You can never get there, without a little hayseed in your hair.'"

On the important evening of the convention our president (do not forget she was a farmer's wife) went into the opera house, in that aristocratic city, and introduced the speaker of the evening, a gentleman.

At the close of the lecture the wives of bankers, lawyers and others came to the president and said "we are proud of you." One said "you performed your work beautifully."

Now sisters, I have come to know that no women have better opportunities to think than we who are farmer's wives. We are not obliged to be dragged about by the demands of society. If we will we can keep ourselves informed of the needs of the whole world. And if we will we may become a factor in all good enterprises. What seem barriers are imaginary. Our opportunities are as broad as this round earth, and as high as heaven.—Mrs. C. C. Merritt, Grand Valley, Pa.

### Some Good Puddings.

Plain Custard.—Line a glass dish with thin slices of sponge-cake. Make a custard of two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of corn-starch, and one pint of milk. Flavor with vanilla, and pour over the cake. This may be varied as follows:

Chocolate.—Put in the double boiler two tablespoonfuls of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, and one pint of milk. Thicken with one tablespoonful of corn-starch and two beaten eggs. Cook until thick, and pour over the cake.

Orange.—Line a dish with sponge-cake, and upon this put four oranges cut in small pieces and thickly sprinkled with powdered sugar. Make a custard of three eggs, one tablespoonful of corn-starch, and one pint of milk. Flavor the custard with the juice of an orange, and pour into a dish.

Fritters are delightful things if made properly. A good cook has a half dozen rules for batters. A favorite consists of one whole egg and the whites of two, one cupful of milk, one small cupful of flour, which has been sifted with half a teaspoonful of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Beat the whole egg until very light, stir in the milk, add the prepared flour, and the stiffened whites of the second egg and the grated rind of half a lemon. (The last ingredient may be omitted.) With this for a foundation nut, apple, strawberry, banana, oyster or any other kind of a filler may be made.

Modern housewives are fast learning to appreciate the cleanliness and comfort that are given by bare floors and rugs as against the old-time all-over carpet, and a growing custom is to provide a hardwood floor every time a carpet is worn out until finally the whole house is equipped. An oak floor can be laid for what a good brussels carpet would cost and the old carpet at the cost of a small sum can be transformed into a very slightly rug.

### Household Notes.

A tablespoonful of olive oil taken three times a day, it is claimed, will banish headaches, cure indigestion and make a thin person grow stout. If a pinch of salt be added to the oil it is more palatable or it may be taken with lettuce or some other salad at dinner.

Chou farci, or stuffed cabbage, is a French and German dish, and is also often served in Italy. Many lovers of rich dishes who would not eat cabbage in any other guise appreciate this way of preparing it: Select a large head of cabbage. Pick, clean and wash it, keeping it whole. Put into boiling water with salt and boil for fifteen minutes.

A dainty way of preparing oranges is to cut off the top of each orange and scoop out all the pulp. Cut the edge of the peel with sugar and shredded cocoanut, add a teaspoonful of sherry or creme de menthe to each portion and fill the skins with the mixture, piling a little cocoanut on top of each one. Serve with a sprig of dark green leaves on each plate.

If the overworked housekeeper does not remember the New England's woman's epitaph, one of the family she serves should repeat it to her. It runs thus:

"She hath done what she couldn't."

This mixture is recommended as an excellent furniture polish: Half a pint of alcohol, mixed with half an ounce each of resin and shellac powdered. Then add half a pint of linseed oil. Shake well before applying.

The craftsmen have devised a sewing screen which does not topple over and spill all the spools at the slightest touch, and which fulfills the purposes of a cabinet as well as a screen. The screen is made of wood in Mission style and is furnished with two shelves, many pockets, all sorts of hooks and pins on which to suspend papers of pins, needle books, darning materials and scissors. The pockets are of cretonne or silk.

For brittle finger nails anoint the nails at the roots every night with vaseline, or dip them in warm sweet oil. This will make them grow better, and they will not split.

The loofahs, or dried vegetable sponges which one buys at the druggist's for a small sum, make excellent wash cloths. With a sharp pair of shears cut the loofah in two crosswise, and again through the middle. The outer surface is smooth and the inner, but some people like a rough face cloth. The little sponges are good also to wash fine glass and china.

A delicious and cooling lotion for the sick room is aromatic vinegar, which is made as follows: Put a handful of rosemary, wormwood, lavender, rue, sage and mint into a stone jar, cover with a gallon of strong vinegar, cover closely and keep near a fire for four days. Then strain.

White and light gray fur, it is said, may be beautifully cleaned by rubbing well with equal parts of flour and fine salt. Shake well, as it is undesirable that any of the mixture should remain in the fur.

An ingenious woman suggests that a soft brush, such as is used in varnishing, is good for brushing bread, rolls and pastry with melted butter. If a string is put through the handle and the brush is hung in a regular place so much the better.

Paprika, by the way, is as ornamental as it is useful. Almost any vegetable with cream or white sauce is made doubly attractive when sprinkled liberally with the sweet red pepper.

Hot milk, heated to as high a temperature as it can be drunk, is a most refreshing stimulant in cases of cold or over fatigue.

The woman with dull eyes should never wear diamonds near the face. Pearls soften the face more than any other jewels. Amethysts and sapphires and such highly colored gems should not be worn with red.

Royal Courtship.—The courtship of Queen Victoria brings us into a pleasant atmosphere, says London "Chronicle." On Prince Albert's first visit to England she liked and appreciated him at once, and his tastes agreed with hers. "Every grace had been showered by nature on this charming boy," says Baron Stockmar of him at this time. The baron judged him critically, calmly and impartially until he finally became his most attached and devoted friend and adviser.

Queen Victoria and her cousin met at first unconscious of the object of their acquaintance, and when the desired impression had been produced, the young prince, like a second Sir Galahad, was sent away to travel and fit himself by study and careful education for his great position. On his return to England the queen writes: "Albert's beauty is most striking, and he is most amiable and unaffected—in short, fascinating."

The young couple were genuinely in love, and the queen informed Lord Melbourne that the conquest of her heart was complete. So serious, so dignified, so studious and so excellent a young man would infuse an element of poetry and deep feeling into his love making; but by the rules of etiquette the proposal itself had to come from the young queen, whose maidenly modesty was somewhat embarrassed at the prospect. She summoned him to her boudoir, where he found her alone. After some desultory talk due to her shyness, she suddenly said: "Could you forsake your country for me?" The prince answered by clasping her in his arms. In such simple fashion did a young sovereign woo and win the husband of her choice.

### Star Monthly Philosophy.

A long face gathers few friends. Society is noted for what it is not, rather than what it is.

The New Year and the Hang Over resolutions are analogous.

It takes a man to will, but he will end by doing what the woman wills.

There is consolation in the thought that a bad egg never makes a bad chicken.

Most of us believe charity begins at home; that is why we are so lenient with ourselves.

Don't complain of the burdens you bear; but carry them so there will be less friction.

Most men fear not so much what God will think of them, as what men will think of them.

Every man makes 40 per cent. mistakes, but the successful man makes his when they don't count against him.

Life insurance is a good thing—for the director; the next step will be to make it a good thing for the policy-holder as well.

To think you have attained contentment is to lose it. The only true happiness is the realization of your failures, and new efforts toward the still more unattainable.

If, like the sluggard, you lie asleep in bed in the morning when you should be up and doing, imagine each morning is Sunday morning, and you can sleep as late as you wish. You will wake all right.

There are two certain ways to gain recognition from Fame while you are alive. The first way is to possess ability, with enough wealth to purchase recognition. The second way is to possess wealth plus cheek to appropriate other people's ability. In either case, the Fame is not warranted to last after death.

A fireman was once ascending a ladder against a burning building, hastening to the rescue of a woman calling for help from one of the upper story windows. The bursts of flame and clouds of smoke caused the man to falter. "Let's cheer him," said a by-stander. The crowd sent up a cheer, and the fireman, gathering new strength and courage from that friendly cheer, pushed his way through smoke and flame and brought the woman safely to the ground.

Such is the potency of cheer in all the hard and toilsome ways and duties of life.—Coddington.

### Gems of Thought.

The answer to prayer may be, as it was to Paul, not the removal of the thorn, but, instead, a growing insight into its meaning and value. The voice of God in our soul may show us, as we look up to Him, that His strength is enough to enable us to bear it.—James Freeman Clarke.

God and one man could make any other religion, but it takes God and two men to make Christianity.—Joseph Parker.

It is written, "To serve God and live to Him is easy to him who doeth it." Truly, it is so to him who doth it for love, but it is hard and wearisome to him who doth it for hire. But God rejoiceth more over one man who truly loveth than over a thousand hirelings.—Theologia Germanica.

No one who does not enjoy work can truly enjoy anything else.—President Raymond.

O Truth who art Eternity, and Love who art Truth, and Eternity who art Love! Thou art my God; to Thee do I cry night and day!—Saint Augustine.

He that finds God a sweet enveloping thought to him never counts his company. When I sit in that presence, who shall dare to come in?—Emerson.

O me, how many worms lie gnawing at the roots of our love to our neighbor! Self-love, self-esteem, fault-finding, envy, anger, impatience, scorn.—Teresa.

All history, all experience, goes to prove that in the long run enjoyment is not diminished, lives are not marred by thought, but by the want of thought.—A. W. Momerle.

An enemy can partly ruin a man, but it takes a good-natured, in judicious friend to complete the thing and make it perfect.—Mark Twain.



## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Superior paper can be made from corn stalks, waste of sugar cane and cotton plant stalks.

A long wordy sentence is like a long handled fork or shovel. It lifts harder than a short one.

Rainbows mark the pot of gold after all, but not in the oft told way. Hope leads to wealth. The rainbow tells of hope.

Another man killed by the docile bull. Don't trust him any more than you would trust the promises of the lightning rod seller.

Another error is to assume that raw eggs are easily digested. Not so. Eaten raw they pass through the system largely undigested.

It's bad for an old man to fall in love with a girl of sixteen, also for him to invest his money in something about which he knows nothing.

Will lightning strike twice in the same place? Yes. It struck the same corner of my barn twice and all the money damage paid me by the insurance company was \$10. Lightning don't do half so much injury as the saloons.

Shall you put up a lightning rod? Yes. It offers some protection, but your blacksmith can make a good one if you tell him how to do the work. Rods of iron, or heavy copper wire, passed over the building, connecting with a point at the highest elevation, the lower ends reaching down five feet to moist earth, makes a good conductor. I made the rod which protects my house.

Should you keep your buildings insured against fire and lightning? Yes, surely. I have been burned out seriously twice. The insurance money has rebuilt the buildings. My buildings have caught fire many times, but only twice with serious results. Fire insurance is cheap.

Are bananas hard to digest? Yes, as usually eaten. Most people eat unripe bananas. They are not fully ripe when colored yellow, as many suppose. They are ripe only when soft and slightly speckled, or browned with long keeping. If eaten then they are nourishing and easily digested. I pick out for my own eating those considered overripe by the grocer.

We are often told not to talk shop, not to be ever speaking of our business, but much depends upon our business. The preacher may talk of his marriage ceremonies, but the undertaker should keep silent about his burials, as should also the doctor. Taking this view of the subject the strawberry or rose grower may talk of the prospects for a full crop.

A lightning flash is often several miles long, but the flash of a fire-fly is quite as interesting. Lightning assumes many forms—zigzag, chain lightning, flashes like powder in a pan or ball-shaped; but few of us have ever seen the later form. Lightning is not as apt to strike you as the man who wants the loan of \$10, or who asks you to endorse his note.

## KEEP OUT OF THE GRAVEYARD.

As I drive by the cemeteries I say to myself how many thousands of men, women and children are buried here who ought to be alive attending to useful work. It is a mistake to suppose that God has decreed that all these who are buried in the cemetery should die. No, God has desired that they should live useful lives and long lives. If they have not thus lived something has gone contrary to God's plan. There are some misfortunes which occur to men and women which cannot be prevented. There are earthquakes, railroad and steamboat disasters; possibly cancers and a few other serious disorders, but generally speaking man is the arbiter of his own destiny. That is, he can live long or die early according to the plans he makes and the way he lives. Millions of people each year overwork and thus shorten their lives one-half. There are other millions who eat themselves to death. There are others who, by excesses of various kinds, dig themselves early graves. Excessive drinking, smoking, or festivities of fashionable life lead to an early grave. The simple life, the life of those who labor a reasonable extent, who live on plain food, who drink plenty of fresh water and breath fresh air is the ideal life for length of years.

## ROSES VERY MUCH ALIVE.

Though we have received many letters speaking in praise of the strong and healthy rose bushes sent out by us this spring as premiums, one subscriber writes Green's Fruit Grower that she has received three Live-Forever rose bushes, but that they have no green buds, leaves or shoots, and that they appear to her inexperienced eyes to be dead. This reminds us of a lady subscriber who sent back a rose bush which had been sent to her as a premium with Green's Fruit Grower, saying that the rose was dead. A clerk at this office examined the rose bush, saying that it seemed to her to be alive. She took it to her home and planted it. The rose bush immediately budded out and bore seven beautiful blossoms that season. A rose bush in condition for shipment, certainly looks dead inasmuch as it has no leaves nor partially opened buds. Blackberry and raspberry plants and grape vines may look dead to the observer who has not much experience. When people are ordering roses or other nursery stock, they should send the order to some firm in which they have confidence, then they should assume that the firm has done the fair thing with them, instead of writing back that the items were dead, when in reality they are alive and in the finest condition. Many years ago I bought a dozen rare rose bushes, which were frozen in transit and I found the outer bark of the roots black and dead. It did not seem possible that there was any chance of these rose bushes living, nevertheless I covered the roots in the garden soil and forgot all about them until about a month later, when I discovered that new roots had been forced through the dead bark of the roots and that the plants were leaving out in fine shape. Here is a case of rose bushes living that were partially dead. After planting roses, blackberry, raspberry, grape vines and other similar do not be discouraged if they do not start growth immediately. Sometimes they do not start until the lapse of several weeks or a month, and then start vigorous growth. After May 10th no more rose bushes will be mailed this season.

The mouth must be closed while sleeping. In order that it be kept closed, bend your head forward over your chest ten to fifteen degrees, and your mouth will remain closed naturally, says A. J. Aldrich, a reader of Green's Fruit Grower. If the mouth remains open during the long hours of sleep it tends to induce chronic sore throat, a serious affair.

## ADIRONDACK FISHING.

My dear Mr. Green:—Your favor came this afternoon. You ask about the fishing about here.

Of course you know that July is a little late in the year for stream fishing, but in July there is as good spring-hole fishing as you will find anywhere in the woods. June 1st is the best date. I am no fisherman but even I got seven nice speckled trout the other morning of which I lost three from my inexperience in handling them. The gentleman I was fishing with caught eleven on the evening before. A guide told me to-night that you could get all the trout you want within a three-mile walk of here.

You would find this hotel a very pleasant one, I believe. The surroundings are beautiful and the hotel itself is very well managed. It is the only place on the lake that has billiards and tennis. I have a good rowing canoe which I will be glad to place at your disposal. I am very much pleased at the prospect of your coming here and I will be glad to do what I can to make it pleasant for you.

The proprietor tells me that he will have accommodations for you. But it would be, I think, for your advantage to write engaging your room in advance as you might thus get better quarters. You come directly from Ithaca to Big Moose station on the Central. The stage meets each train and brings you to the hotel a distance of about two miles, for which fifty cents is charged. Big Moose station is the highest point on the Central railroad (M. & M.) and this is one of the highest lakes in the woods. It is very wild about here, and I think you will be much pleased with the country.

The only fish that are caught about here are brook and lake trout. Lakers from ten to thirteen pounds have been caught near here this season, but they tell me it is pretty late to get lake trout now.

Please let me know if there is anything I can do to accommodate you. I inclose one of the folders and card. I wish I could send also a map showing the neighborhood. There are thirty ponds and lakes within three miles walk, almost all of which are good fishing waters. If you would find fish anywhere in the woods you would be sure to find them here. A year ago on the first of July Charlie Dowd, our liveryman here, caught four brook trout that weighed eleven pounds and five ounces, and one of them weighed over four pounds. These were speckled, not lake trout. Of course you would need a guide to show you the holes. I hope I may see you and Marvin here soon.—R. C. D., Big Moose, N. Y.

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—Chas. A. Green, the man who losing his fortune as Bank President in the panic of 1873, retired to a farm and succeeded as a fruit grower!

Well, Green is the head of GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Proprietor of "GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER," and an admitted authority the world over on fruits.

He has mastered his business by 20 years good hard digging, and what he knows he has put into a book, which you may get free, if you ask for it.

This book of Green's is filled with good big illustrations, and practical information about growing Apples, Peaches, Plums, Grapes, Berries, etc., and how to get the best results, whether you are growing for pleasure or profit.

It explains how you can secure bargains in Asparagus Plants, Poplar and Apple trees, new hardy Roses, Blackberries, Grapes and other specialties for which Green is famous.

So, if you want this valuable catalog and a copy of "GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER"—Free—just say so on a postal card and they will come at once. Address,  
GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY,  
444 Wall St., Rochester, N. Y.

SEND US your name and address and you will learn how other ladies dress so stylishly and have such beautiful things in their homes.

## \$20,000 Given Away

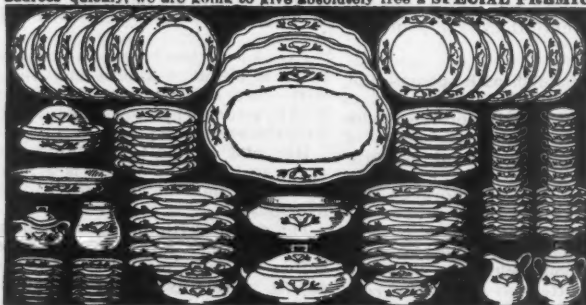
WE WILL furnish your home absolutely FREE. We give as premiums everything in household goods and wearing apparel.

We want the name of EVERY WOMAN in the United States who will give a LITTLE OF HER TIME to introduce our PERFECTION BAKING POWDER to her neighbors and friends.

Now just read this entire ad and see if it is not the GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE. In the first place we are going to give

## FREE THIS BEAUTIFUL DINNER SET

which consists of 115 PIECES. It is full size for family use. The pattern is exclusive; it is genuine porcelain. This grand set of dishes is given absolutely free to every lady who will sell a few cans of our celebrated PERFECTION BAKING POWDER. You can realize how easy and with what little effort you can do this, for YOU offer every lady who buys a can of Baking Powder, a large cut glass pattern of this REMARKABLE OFFER, that our expenditure will reach \$20,000 before July 30th.



reaches us before JULY 30th, 1906. Undoubtedly enough ladies will take advantage of this REMARKABLE OFFER, that our expenditure will reach \$20,000 before July 30th.

## NO MONEY NECESSARY

You risk absolutely nothing. We will pay all freight charges and ship you the Baking Powder and send your premium with the Baking Powder, and also send the Glass Pitcher and Six Glasses all together, and then

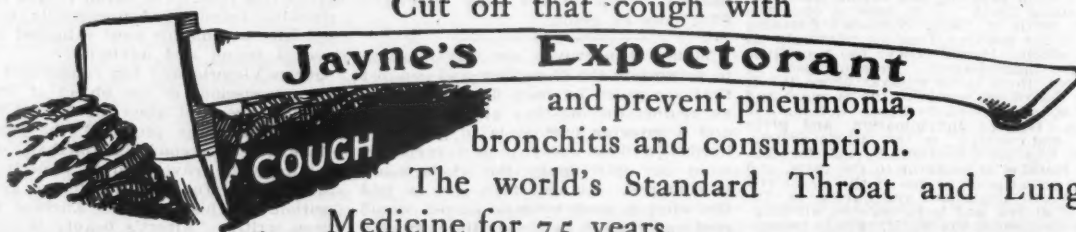


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In fact you go into business on our money. There never was a fairer proposition made than this. Sit right down today and send us your name and address so that you may get our special premium, also absolutely free our Illustrated Offers and our valuable Booklet, "Hints to Agents," which will be of great assistance to you. Remember, our plans are newest and values greatest. Our agents always make quick sales. Write at once; do not delay, for this extraordinary offer may not appear again. Address

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The Blacksnake.—I have never seen a blacksnake over seven feet long, and much doubt if they grow to a greater length, says "Forest and Stream." They are not hard to catch, though in an open field they can run about as fast as a man can. When caught they struggle desperately until they find there is no opportunity to escape, when they will give up fighting and may be handled with impunity.

Last spring when I was walking over the Brandywine hills a black snake stuck his head out of a hole in an old apple tree about six feet from the ground. He dodged back out of sight when he saw me. Then I lighted a piece of newspaper and dropped it into the hole. In just about a second the snake started out again, and just as he poked his head through the hole my companion grabbed him around the neck.

I took hold of the tail as it appeared, and we stretched him out full length and measured him—five and a half feet. He did not fight much, but this may have been caused by his just having shed his skin. He was turned loose, and went wriggling off into the swamp. Farmers in this part of the country do not like to have the black snakes killed.

Saves Birds.—The queen's letter to the Duchess of Portland, protesting against the wearing of egret plumes taken with such cruelty from the osprey, maintains her noble reputation for humanity. It is well known that her majesty has for years refused to attend pigeon-shooting matches, but the reason for this is not so well-known. Some twelve or fifteen years ago at a gun club match at Hurlingham, her majesty was present when a half-killed bird fluttered into her lap. Since that day she has frowned upon these once fashionable events.

"Fish know colors," said one of the biologists of the University of Pennsylvania. "They can distinguish between red and blue, or white and green, as well as you and I."

"So you say," said a skeptical lawyer. "It is the truth."

"I'll prove it," cried the biologist, and he led the way to his huge aquarium. In this aquarium were some red and some yellow and some green fish, and in it were artificial grottoes painted respectively red and yellow and green. The biologist rolled the water with his hand, and the fish fled, the red ones to the red grotto, the yellow ones to the yellow grotto, the green ones to the green grotto.

"They know which color shields them from observation best," said the biologist. "Now I'll change the grottoes so as to prove my statement a second time. He moved the grottoes to different places in the aquarium, and again rolled the water. The same thing followed as before. Each fish darted like a shot to the grotto of his own color, where it knew it would be best concealed.—Philadelphia "Bulletin."

A Batch of Queer Trades.—A professional flea catcher, a custodian for safety pins, a collector of dried flies for hens' food, purveyor of fads to the leisure classes, a lion hunting agency for society's use, a motor car library to call at out of the way places with the newest books, a maker up of minds, a grievance abater, a manners teacher.

Evidently dried flies are in demand, for the suggestion of a dried fly merchant came from two quarters. As for the maker up of minds and an equivalent of the motor car library, they exist in New York at the present time.

So also does the umbrella and waterproof exchange recommended by another person. Among the queer occupations described as already followed is that of artistically painting, with harmless pigments, fictitious, if scanty, hair on bald heads.

Rattlesnakes Cowardly.—"The general public knows very little about rattlesnakes," said Dr. Foster. "The rattlesnake is a very cowardly and sluggish creature, says New York "Tribune." A rattler of really orthodox and well-ordered training will not strike until compelled to. As they are slow in movement, their only way of getting food is by ambushing it. The poison of the snake is as much for the purpose of catching its prey as for protection, because without

poison the rattler would die of starvation.

"The rattlesnake is stone deaf. It has not even the rudiments of ears or nerves that indicate at one time in its history it could hear. It is warned of an approach only by sight and feeling the vibration of the earth. When feeding the snakes are blind. They pass about a third of the year in this state. It is when blind that they use their rattles to warn off enemies. Feeling that something is approaching and conscious of their helplessness to get away, they immediately form into a coil and begin to whirl their tails, producing the noise which has been dreaded by mankind since the feud which began between the two races in the Garden of Eden. This whistling of the tail is only a bluff. When crowded the snake strikes.

The Tiger.—The old idea of a tiger killing large game by a blow from his paw is nonsense; besides, in this country, a tiger never faces his prey but attacks him on the flank, unless charged. Another curious fact that may seem very like a fairy tale is that a tiger does not seem to mind a small lamp being tied over a kill about ten feet high, but will come and feed. I have known three occasions when this has been tried, and each time a tiger has come to feed upon the carcass.

Forest Fires Can Be Prevented.—The leading spokesman of the band of speculators who seek to bring about the abolition of the Minnesota Forest Reserve make much of the alleged impossibility of preserving the tract from the ravages of fire, says Maxwell's "Talisman." "If it doesn't take fire from a locomotive on the railroad running along its border, it will from some camper's negligence, or from lightning, or from the vengeful torch of some Indian who has been wronged. So why not let the lumbermen, rather than the flames have the trees," etc. But the forests are saved from fire in other countries and they can be saved in America. Proper regulations, broad fire lanes at reasonable intervals and the strict watchfulness of experienced foresters, afford ample guarantees. As for the Indians, nothing is more abhorrent to their minds than the firing of a forest. The only real danger of fire in the Minnesota reserve is pointed out by such incidents as the finding of a lamp which has been left burning in the hollow at the foot of a big tree by some white miscreant, as described by Mrs. L. P. Williams in the November number of the Minnesota "Horticulturist."

Bears.—The Maine bear has been much maligned. Old hunters agree that his favorite food consists of berries, vegetables, nuts, roots, honey, etc., says New York "Sun". The bears will eat caribou when they find it; putrid fish is a favorite dish, and is often used to bait traps, as well as cheese. There is also no question about their fondness for mutton, but old hunters say that this taste is acquired, and that the bears will only go into a fold at first when induced by great hunger.

Favorite foods are small insects, such as ants, grubs, etc., which are to be found in decayed stumps of dead logs. The bear will pull to pieces every old piece of wood he comes across in the forest, and, poking into the center, will let the insects run over his nose and lips, licking them in with his long tongue when they have gathered in sufficient numbers. He will continue to tear at the stumps until he has satisfied himself that he has secured practically every one.

A peculiar indication of the presence of bears in a section is what is known as the "bear tree." Some tall trunk in the forest is selected as offering proper facilities for a rub and sharpening the claws, and the bark is scratched to the depth of an inch or two as far up as can be reached. Then every bear that comes along will scratch himself and sharpen his claws against that same tree, each apparently endeavoring to reach higher up than his predecessor.

The largest horse I can find in the United States is Royal Prince, who was raised in Crawford county, Pa.

He is a dapple gray, stands nearly seven feet high at the shoulder, weighs 2,800 pounds when fat, wears a No. 30 collar and a No. 9 shoe and is very finely proportioned.—"Farm and Fireside."

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### Diamond Ring FREE

The Ring is made of 14-karat solid gold rolled plate and it is absolutely guaranteed. It is made in the famous Tiffany style setting, and is set with an imported flashing stone cut to closely resemble a genuine diamond. We send this ring your size, carefully packed in a plush lined case with every doll free.

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## The Standard Berry Baskets are made of cypress, wire sewed, & have no tacks in them

They are the Best for Business or for home use. Get your baskets now and be ready for the early season and a full crop. Present Price for standard quarts or pints, 100 Baskets with one 32-quart crate, 95 cents. 500 for \$2.00; 1,000 for \$3.00; 5,000 for \$14.00; 10,000 for \$27.00. Order Now and get the best baskets at the lowest price. Prices must advance as the season approaches. Climax and splint baskets for cherries, plums, and grapes. Peach baskets and crates. WRITE US AT ONCE FOR PRICES.

### SPECIAL PRICE ON CARLOAD LOTS.

## GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., SUPPLY DEPT.





Under the Garden Peach Tree.

## Bees and Fruit.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
C. W. Phelps, N. Y.

"Father, what do you think of my going into the bee business in connection with my small fruit and vegetable farm? I have about \$600 that I could invest if I thought it would pay."

"Let us see, John, how much do you owe on your farm?"

"Fifteen hundred dollars, but I can pay only \$500 per year, and I have kept this money since last Fall, as the payments come due the first of March. However, I have seen Mr. James and he says he would just as soon I would not pay anything this Spring as the security is good."

"You have about three acres of red raspberries I believe. How much did you get for the berries last year?"

"Six hundred and twenty dollars, besides what I realized from the plants which I sold to my neighbors."

"And how did your strawberries do?"

"Pretty well. I think I shall set out a larger patch in the Spring."

"Do the borers kill many of your growing apple trees?"

"No, I do not give them a chance."

"Then you made \$600 besides your living last year. That is pretty good. Have you sent your order to the Green Nursery Co. yet for the plants you are going to set out in the Spring?"

"Yes, and they are all paid for."

"But what about the bees?"

"My advice is that you go to Mr. James immediately and make that \$500 payment, then come back and we will talk bees."

"What, back so soon? Perhaps you did not find him or decided not to take my advice."

"No, father, I had the good fortune to find him at home and gave him the money for which he gave me a receipt and endorsed the amount on the bond. Now I have come back to find out why you did not think it best for me to invest in the bee business."

"You are mistaken, my son, as to my opinion of the bee business. I think you will find bees will pay you the best of anything on your farm, and a young man who can do what you have just done is just the kind of a fellow to succeed in bee culture. You have shown your confidence in my judgment by making that payment; now I will advise you in regard to the bees. There are tons of honey going to waste every year right around you, and I hear that Mr. Brown, who is the only one that keeps bees near you, expects to move next Fall. That will leave your fruit in bad shape as there will not be bees enough to fertilize the blossoms, which means a smaller crop of fruit."

"Yes, that was one of my reasons for thinking of buying some bees, but how can I do anything without money?"

"I could give you a start. In fact, I will give you three good swarms of Italians in Chat hives, which will be a plenty for you to begin with. Build up an apiary yourself. Bees are easily raised and you can soon own more than you will have time to attend to with your other work. I want you to buy lumber enough to make twenty-four hives. Then I will come over to your place and help you divide them, and we will raise sufficient bees to fill them next Summer. I will teach you so that you can raise one hundred swarms alone next year."

"Can we get as many as that and have them make honey enough to winter on?"

"Yes, I could do much better than that; however, that will give you quite a start."

"But how about their dying in the Winter? I remember when I was a little boy you used to find a great many dead in the Spring."

"I too remember it, but that is all past. I have learned how to winter them successfully and I will give you the secret. To be sure, you will now and then lose a colony, but not enough to amount to anything. It is now the first of March and I will let you have three of my strongest colonies in two months, that is, in the first of May."

## Cherries.

"Cherries" were considered in a paper by A. L. Hatch of Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, who has been engaged in horticultural pursuits since 1869 and with whom the cherry has always been a favorite fruit. He said: One reason why the cherry has proved so successful for us is because it is not so exacting of particular care at all times as most fruits are. Relieved of its fruit burden in midsummer, it has the rest of the season to recover from the effects of the crop it has borne. Although I have had trees bear heavily, with a single exception, I have seen none that have suffered from over-bearing. While it is often necessary to thin the fruit of the apple and plum, I have not found it necessary with the cherry. The harvesting of the fruit early in the season eliminates about one-half the risks of injury from winds, hail, etc., that trees carrying their fruit the whole season must assume. This early harvest is also a decided market advantage, as the fruit does not compete with the usual flood of fall fruit, and therefore sells at far better prices. Another excellent feature is the early and continuous fruitfulness of the trees. As soon as they become established in the orchard and have made sufficient growth of branches, they begin to bear, and keep it up year after year if well cared for. Two or three sprayings with Bordeaux mixture, with a little arsenical poison added, seems to control fungous diseases and insect troubles. Indeed, so far as insects are concerned, we have had no cherries injured, and that is more than we could ever say of plums or apples, no matter how much we sprayed. The best results can be obtained from a plantation consisting of one-half each of Early Richmond and Montmorny. The whole crop of cherries grown at Sturgeon Bay last season was about 6,000 cases. My own crop was about 2,200 crates, which sold for a little over \$2,000, by no means a poor revenue for eight acres. The year previous I had 425 bushels that sold for about \$900, and the year before that my crop was 450 bushels that sold for \$1,400. Cherry-growing at Sturgeon Bay has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established industry.

## Remembered Gardens.

A Garden is a lovesome thing, God wot!  
Rose plot,  
Fringed pool,  
Fenced grove—  
The veriest school of peace; and yet  
the fool  
Contented that God is not—  
Not God! In gardens! when the eve  
is cool?  
Nay, but I have a sign,  
The very sure God walks in mine.  
—Thomas Edward Brown.

The stir of spring, that mystery which takes its inspiring, energizing hold on heart and mind, is responsible for my necessity to write of growing, blossoming things, though snow lies inches deep in the street, and I look across a narrow polluted strip of its would-be-whiteness into grim stone houses and there is not a tree in sight. The Indian who draws long breaths trying as it were to taste the sweetness of the coming "Chinook" in the icy air, finds refreshments and delight and even a softening of his nature in the hope of its approach, and his feet are eager for swift motion. It must be a spirit benumbed by the deadening influences of the lowest form of human existence, that is not conscious that everywhere vernal life is struggling to be free.—Saturday Evening "Post."

A Born Grower.—"Let's hope we'll 'get there' in great shape this year!"

"Oh, yes—but there's many a river to cross."

"True. By may be we'll find a ferryman."

"Oh, yes—if a hurricane don't blow him away!"

"But we should look on the bright side."

"Oh, yes—but I shouldn't be surprised if the bright side catches fire, an' goes to blazin'!"—Atlanta "Constitution."

To Kill Wild Morning Glory.—Don't cut them off, but cover them over and plow them under when in blossom. Don't leave any uncovered and see if they do not die.—O. P. Foal.

"Did he serve in the army?" "Serve?"

I understood he did. He was a waiter in the commanding general's mess tent."

## Apple Growing in Indiana.

Joe H. Burton, of Lawrence county, Ind., writes "The Fruitman and Gardener," of apple growing in Indiana as follows: So far as raising apples is concerned, it costs about the same per acre as raising corn. The gathering will cost more or less, according to yield. I will give, in round numbers, what our orchard has done from the beginning. Any one can compare it with the common farm crops and see if it will pay. I regret as I have often stated before, that our orchard is not located on an ideal site. There are many thousands of locations in the state far better. Neither is there anything mysterious in the management of it. We have not quite half a stand of trees on account of root-rot. The orchard contains twenty-five acres, and was set in 1888.

"First commercial crop, 1895, 150 barrels sold for \$300; second commercial crop 1896, 500 barrels, sold for \$500; third commercial crop 1897, 125 barrels, sold for \$275; fourth commercial crop, 1898, 150 barrels, sold for \$300; fifth commercial crop, 1899, 200 barrels, sold for \$400; sixth commercial crop, 1900, 350 barrels, sold for \$800; seventh commercial crop, 1901, 600 barrels, sold for \$1,200; eighth commercial crop, 1902, 1,400 barrels, sold for \$2,200; ninth commercial crop, 1903, 175 barrels, sold for \$350; tenth commercial crop, 1904, 1,100 barrels, sold for \$1,800; eleventh commercial crop, 1905, 1,500 barrels, sold for \$3,000.

"It will be observed that the orchard is not going down, but rapidly increasing in productiveness. Up to 1900 it averaged 245 barrels a year; since then, 955 barrels. In 1902 it had a full crop, 1,400 barrels. This year a little over half a crop gave 1,500 barrels.

"But why do we try to get our neighbors to raise apples? Well as a general rule, for many persons to produce the same thing builds up a market and brings buyers. We already have all the market we need. Orders come to us from Massachusetts to California and from Chicago to Texas. One order came from France. We do, in a way, have the whole earth, but we don't want to keep a fence around it. If we know this business may be profitable and how to make it so, and won't tell our neighbors, we are keeping a fence around it.

"Now, Jimmy, what is the shortest sentence in the English language?" Chimmie—"Ten dollars or ten days."—Brooklyn "Life."

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If you are honest and ambitious write me to-day; no matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate, General Brokerage and Insurance Business thoroughly by mail; no business, trade or profession in the world to-day offers better opportunities to progressive men without capital; practical co-operation has opened the doors everywhere to profits never before dreamed of. I will appoint you Special Representative of the largest and strongest co-operative Realty Company in the world; furnish you large, weekly list of choice salable properties and investments; help you secure customers; afford you the constant advice and co-operation of our powerful organization with over 1,500 assistants. I have had lifelong successful experience and have helped hundreds of inexperienced men to immediate and permanent success, and I will help you.

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erected than common netting; fences poultry in and stock out; requires no boards and but few posts; never sags, bogs, or buckles, and outlasts the posts. Complete descriptions, prices and comparison of costs furnished on request. Write today.

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## STRAWBERRIES

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**Delicious Strawberries** combine pleasure and profit; think of the satisfaction of picking large, luscious, richly flavored berries, fresh from your own garden. Consider the advantage of serving perfect berries, instead of the kind that have passed through a dozen hands before reaching your table.

**So Easy to Grow;** a trifling amount of trouble, and very little space, is required to raise sufficient for an ordinary family. What's to hinder you from having your own patch of 100 plants or more?

**We Offer Excellent Stock** Fine, healthy, potted plants, with plenty of roots, that will produce a good crop of fruit next summer.

We have the following varieties of Potted Strawberry Plants for sale:  
Senator Dunlap, Corsican, Brandwine and Pineapple Flavored Strawberry. Let us price your list.

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## VAN DEMAN PAPERS

### Shall Northern Men Move South Soil, Climate, and Fruits of Florida.

Within the last few months I have been in many of the Southern states and among them, Florida. As some of our readers know, I am interested in growing citrus and other tender fruits in the southern part of that state. Our farm is almost as far south as there is land fit to be cultivated there, and where there is only now and then a touch of frost. It is the most tropical portion of the United States, aside from our island possessions. There is no more danger of frost injuring orange, lemon, pomelo or any other tree of the citrus family there than maple trees in Ohio or New York. The really tropical trees and plants flourish there almost as well as in Cuba. Indeed, the climate is practically the same in the southern extremity of Florida as in the West Indies. The same wild vegetation is found in both places, with but few exceptions.

I am asked a great many questions in regard to the suitability of the South for northern people who wish to go there to escape the severity of the winters and yet make a living growing fruits, vegetables, etc. It may be that a brief statement of the facts as I have often seen them in the South will answer many of these questions and be a benefit to those who really need to know them, whether they remain at their northern homes or move South.

There is no doubt of the much milder winters of any of the Gulf states being very agreeable and beneficial to those who are not able to endure the northern winters with comfort or safety to their health. I have come to believe that in my own case, although I am more rugged and healthy than most persons of my age, which is sixty years, and I never felt better in my life than I do now, that it will add several years to my life if I continue to spend my winters South, as I expect to do. I am making a winter home in the tropical part of Florida and hope to spend considerable time there, from now on, during the cold and very changeable part of the winters. I have just been planting coconut, banana and other tropical trees and plants on the grounds of the site that I have recently laid out for the residence. It seemed strange to be working outdoors with these delicate things, as we view them at our northern homes, where we guard them from cold with the greatest care. Imagine, hedges of African hibiscus and oleander higher than one can reach and covered with the most gorgeous flowers all winter long. One who had never seen coconut trees with their giant leaves, many of them 15 to 20 feet long, and of most graceful ostrich-plume forms, waving in the balmy breezes in January, when all is ice and snow in the North, has but a faint idea of the reality. I can assure everyone that it is delightful, both to see the beauty and feel the comfort of the climate.

#### Growing Tropical Fruits.

We are growing fruits as a business as well as for pleasure. While the pomelo, (foolishly called "grapefruit" by many) is the main fruit grown we have several others that are profitable as well as very interesting to grow. The kumquat, which is the smallest of all the citrus fruits and a tiny orange-like fruit, usually of oblong shape, is being propagated in our nursery and planted by the thousands of trees. It begins to bear at a very early age and continues almost indefinitely. The mango and avocado are two tropical fruits of unexcelled if not unequalled richness and delicious flavor. There is only a very limited section in this country where they may be grown, and our place is in the very best of it, in point of land as well as climate. We have a nursery of our own for propagating the trees and have already begun to plant them from it in the orchard. Unlike many tropical fruits they can be safely shipped to the markets of our whole country, where they are becoming known and sell at high prices, although none of the choice varieties have been sent there as yet. This is because the fruit, up to this date, has all been grown on seedling trees, but we are propagating the choicest varieties known in the world. The named varieties of the mango from India, which we have, are as much better than the seedlings grown in the West Indies, (and the only kind now in the market), as a Grimes apple is better than common seedlings. We have a good crop of pineapples on the first setting of plants, which is less than two years old. It looks good to see this rich and spicy fruit standing, (it does not hang as most fruits do), thickly in long



Paring Apples by Machinery in Dry House

rows ripening in the tropical sun; but when one attempts to gather it he must be careful or the sharp, lance-like leaves with sawtooth edges will make him pay the penalty in blood and lacerated hands. A pineapple field is a novel sight to a Northern fruit grower.

There are many minor tropical fruits that are grown there to some extent and might be grown with profit much more extensively. The guava is one of these, for it grows as freely as the apple in the north and there is nothing that makes jelly, marmalade and other preparations for the table of more delicious flavor. We are planting guava trees with the intention of making the fruit into jelly, etc., in due time.

#### Trucking.

All over the southern states the trucking business is followed to some extent and usually with profit. In Florida there is a large business of this kind. Potatoes are grown and shipped by hundreds of carloads from the region about Hastings and other places in the northern part of the state. Celery is grown about Sanford in large quantities. Both these crops are produced in the late winter or early spring, when the markets are almost bare of such as are fresh from the ground and therefore they bring good prices.

In the more southern parts of Florida the trucking is of a quite different character. Such tender vegetables as snap beans, egg plants, peppers and tomatoes are the leading crops, and they are produced at a time when they cannot be grown elsewhere, because of the cold. I have seen a train load of tomatoes going north from the Biscayne bay region in April, and it is nothing uncommon to see a few car loads being sent to the northern markets almost any day, from January to May. The same is true, in some degree, of the west coast of Florida. We have done some growing of vegetables on our farm near Miami, but not always with profit, except that they were grown among the

fruit trees, and thus the manuring and cultivating necessary to grow the vegetable crops benefit the trees greatly.

#### Features Necessary.

There is one thing that must be kept constantly in mind by those who think of trucking or growing fruit in the South, and that is, the liberal use of fertilizers. The soil is poor, except on the alluvial bottoms and some of the virgin lands of the Apalachian mountains. All of the areas covered with a natural growth of pine have poor soil, and some of it is about the poorest in America. It is usually necessary to enrich the land in some way after clearing it of timber before a paying crop of any kind can be grown. One must have one hand in his pocket after money to buy fertilizers with and the other spreading what he buys, if he expects to succeed. Yet this pays well in many cases. We are now about to begin to buy commercial fertilizers by the carload for our fruit and vegetable business on the farm near Miami. The pineapple growers along Indian River, and everywhere that this fruit is grown in Florida, get trainloads of it every year. Much of the land planted to pineapples is the very poorest of white sand, yet when properly fertilized it is ideal soil for this fruit.

#### Go Slow.

Let those who are thinking of going south to live and grow fruit and vegetables be sure of their reasons for doing so before they go. They may be good and sufficient and a move of this kind may be the very thing to do. There are many pleasant experiences from living in a mild climate, but all things are not as favorable as one could wish for. There are two sides to almost every question.

One plan that some follow, in escaping the severity of the Northern winters, is to remain North during the summer and have a Southern home where the winters are spent. This required a lot of trouble and expense in maintaining two places and going from one to the other. Good health has much to do with the happiness of life and with life itself, and whatever will aid in securing it is usually well worth what it costs.

H. E. Sandeman

The roads have been so rough the past week that people who have false teeth were compelled to take them out of their mouth before starting for town.—Vermillion (Kan.) Times.

Bess—Why did you jilt Montmorency I thought you said he was your ideal man?

Tess—He was; but I wanted a real man.—Cleveland "Leader."

Peaches in Kansas.—E. P. Fisher reports to Green's Fruit Grower that the prospects for a big crop of peaches near Sterling, Kansas, are better than ever before.

Farmers make a lot of money for the people who sell what they raise.—New York "Press."

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that make a horse Wheeze, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with

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## Bright's Disease and Diabetes Cured

Under the auspices of the Cincinnati Evening Post Five Test Cases Were Selected and Treated Publicly by Dr. Irvine K. Mott Free of Charge.

Irvine K. Mott, M. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, well and favorably known in that city as a learned physician—a graduate of the Cincinnati Public Medical College, and of the London, (Eng.) Hospital, has discovered a remedy to successfully treat Bright's Disease, Diabetes and other kidney troubles, either in their first, intermediate or last stages. Dr. Mott says: "My method arrests the disease, even though it has destroyed most of the kidneys, and preserves intact that portion not yet destroyed."

The medicines I use neutralize the poisons that form a toxin that destroy the cells in the tubes in the kidneys. The Evening Post, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, Ohio, hearing of Dr. Mott's success, asked if he would be willing to give a public test to demonstrate his faith in his treatment, and prove its merits by treating five persons suffering from Bright's Disease and Diabetes, free of charge, the Post to select the cases. Dr. Mott accepted the conditions, and twelve persons were selected. After a most critical chemical analysis and microscopic examination had been made, five out of the twelve were decided upon. These cases were placed under Dr. Mott's care and reports published each week in the Post. In three months all were discharged by Dr. Mott as cured. The persons treated regained their normal weight, strength and appetite and were able to resume their usual work. Anyone desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies by sending to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world, and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment and been cured, as treatment can be administered effectively by mail.

The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes or any kidney trouble whatever, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment, will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M. D., 319 Mitchell Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

## A CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT

In the Spring of 1893 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, and it effected a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it free. Write right now. Address MARK H. JACKSON, 17 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.



## GREEN'S Wedding Announcement

He loved the girl very much,  
That was his business.  
She loved him just as well,  
That was her business.  
They decided to be married,  
That was their business.  
They will need Vines, Plants  
and Trees for their garden,  
That's OUR business.

We have a surplus of Asparagus plants, Poplar and Apple trees. Send for free catalog; also Fruit Magazine.  
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## TELEPHONE FREE!

A thoroughly tested and satisfactory working telephone for PRACTICAL USE in connecting rooms, houses, shops, etc. It is simple in construction. We send the outfit complete with full directions for setting up, also 300 feet of wire absolutely free. Write us for so articles of jewelry to sell for us at 10 cents each. WE TRUST YOU. When sold send us the \$2.00 you have received and we will ship this telephone outfit complete, all charges paid the same day that we receive the money.

UNION NOVELTY CO., DEPT. E.,  
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## IF YOU ARE AN AGENT—

or mean to become one send me your address and a 3 cent stamp for postage and I will send you one of my handbooks and a 3 cent stamp for postage.

unbreakable MAGNETIC COMBS FREE. Greatest Comb ever made; sells to almost everyone.

PROF. LONG, 203 Ash St., Pekin, Ill.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

## Our Orchard Department.

## New Hampshire Fruit Topics.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George Bancroft Griffith.

## SUCCESS WITH ORCHARDS.

"In three years," says a practical fruit-grower of my acquaintance, "I improved the production of my fruit trees from fifteen to two hundred bushels by treating them in the following manner: I first reduced the top one-fourth; then in the fall I plowed the soil as well as I could, it being quite rocky, and turned a shallow furrow toward the trees. As I worked from them I let the plow fall a little lower, and when between the trees I allowed the plow to run deep, so that the water would settle away from them in the spring. I hauled a fair quality of coarse manure, pulverized it well, and marked out hills, manuring each hill. I planted corn and beans and pumpkins. The following spring I repeated the same cultivation. My trees began to grow very fast, and that fall I harvested seventy bushels of very good apples. The following spring I manured for the third time, planted it to potatoes, which grew very fast, but rotted badly. I made up the loss, however, by harvesting 200 bushels of large fruit. I changed the production of a Yellow Belle-flower tree from 3-4 of a bushel to 7 bushels, and sold them for \$1.25 per bushel, which I think a very good return for my labor. From my experience I am of the opinion that most trees have too much top for the amount of roots and a deficiency of nourishment for producing a developed fruit. I like fall or winter pruning. Always cover the cut with grafting wax or thick paint. After removing the limbs by thinning out the center of the tree it has a tendency to grow broad. Too many varieties are bad."

Practical fruit-growers have often written upon the necessity of thinning fruit if one would raise the best. It is not easy to do it with apples, especially when the trees are large; and the same would be true of quite large pear trees. When the pear trees are small, or of moderate size, it can and should be done, if the trees have set too much fruit. Peach trees should certainly receive attention. I believe many trees are injured by excessive bearing, while the fruit that is produced is of inferior quality. The best fruit always commands a ready sale and brings the highest price. A portion of the trees in an orchard of Louise Bonne of Jersey had half the pears taken off, but there was still as large a crop as on the other trees, and the owner said if he had removed two-thirds or three-fourths it would have been still better. It is easier to sweep them off with the hand when small than to pick all when large and to assort them.

Now it is a practical question with the grower of fruits, whether he will have a certain number of bushels of small fruit or the same quantity of large fruit. That is just what it comes to, for I doubt if fifty pears raised on a branch would weigh much, if any, more than twenty-five would if trimmed, and the latter would bring more money than the former. Few persons have the courage to throw down fruit from trees and vines. They think they are making a loss. It is next to impossible to hire a person to do it. J. B. Moore remarked at a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society that he never saw a workman who had sufficient courage to thin peaches sufficiently. When grape vines set a large amount of fruit, it is of the highest importance that the same should be thinned. Do not neglect this work.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE PEACHES.

A friend at Amherst, N. H., drove out from his home and saw but a few miles away a wonderful and beautiful sight, a peach orchard from which the owner gathered last season more than four hundred bushels. When this fruit is matured a two horse load is taken to the city of Nashua, the nearest market, daily, and sells readily at \$1.25 per basket. The net income from this orchard will exceed that of almost any grain farm in the state. The fruit dealer, who has a stand in the railroad station at Concord, displays for a week or two in season a large quantity of peaches grown in Hillsborough which he sells at fifty cents a dozen and which are as fine as anything I ever saw in the peach line. I do not know the amount of this Hillsborough grower's crop, but have been informed that he has supplied Concord customers for several years, so it is a regular one with him. The largest and most luscious peaches that come in-

to the Manchester market are grown on Shirley Hill, in Goffstown, about seven miles from the city limits, where the crop has been the source of considerable revenue for over thirty years, and not a few bushels of first class fruit which are grown in other neighboring towns are marketed in the Queen City nearly every fall. There are also several successful peach growers in the border towns who sell their crop in Lawrence and Lowell, Mass.

These facts suggest the question why it is not entirely practicable to restore peach growing in this state. I say revive it, because the time was when nearly every farmer in Southern New Hampshire and in many cases further north, had a peach orchard which supplied all of this fruit that could be used by his family, and in good years many more which rotted on the ground or were fed to the pigs, for there was no market for such perishable fruit in those days. The peach tree is easily grown and grows very rapidly. An uncle of mine in Massachusetts had a large orchard which bore well five years after the trees were set, and while he found them tender, he could readily replace if any were killed by cold weather or anything else, so that in a locality sheltered from the winds he did not find it difficult to keep his orchard in good condition. And if an orchard can be brought in five years to yield any such crop as the one we have referred to, in Amherst—and, by the way, it is not far from Horace Greeley's birthplace—it owes its owner nothing. The New Hampshire peach comes to maturity after the southern varieties have disappeared, and reaches the home market in perfect shape. It will always be superior to that grown in other states and will command a fancy price though the production be multiplied a hundred fold. Is there any reason why what is being done on a moderate scale cannot be successfully attempted on a large one?

A friend who has been travelling in the South tells me of a peach tree at Shelby, N. C., which continues to bloom for six successive weeks every season, and the fruit ripens in the same way. At one time there were fresh blossoms on the tree and peaches as large as the end of a man's finger. The fruit begins to ripen about the middle of July, and while the first that bloomed are ripe, others are not half grown. The tree is twenty-five years old and has been performing these feats all its life.

My neighbors here tell me that we need fertilizers for peach orchards, unless they are planted on very heavy land, where stored manure and nitrogen will take the place of artificial fertilizers. Clover is considered to be one of the best fertilizers, but both this and barnyard manure and general commercial fertilizers seem to me to be inferior to nitrate of soda, applied at the rate of 50 pounds to the acre, with muriate of potash, kainit or sulphate of potash. The peach trees need the potash salts and phosphates more than an excess of nitrogenous foods. These latter produce excessive wood and foliage growth, but at the expense of the fruits. It has often been proved that four or five hundred pounds of kainit or sulphate of potash to the acre will do no harm, and often much good.

## SUNSHINE FOR FRUITS.

Few who cultivate small fruits know the difference in quality of those grown in sunshine and partial shade. The flavor of grapes trained to the south exposure of a building, is quite different from the same upon a north exposure. So raspberries and blackberries. Those upon a sunny exposure are much sweeter, and possessed of the fruity flavor more than those grown upon a steep northern slope. Of course, partial shade is sometimes an advantage, particularly during a drouth. And, for instance, black raspberries succeed well in good ground when partially shaded, and for this reason they may be planted in a well-cultivated orchard with a good prospect of success. But, as a general rule, to develop sugar in most small fruits, requires those chemical agents, sunshine and heat. Hence, in part, the different experiences with the same fruits.

It is remarkable what a delicious flavor sunshine gives. Not that any one would receive any special titillation of those delicate nerves of taste by opening his mouth to let the sunshine stream in, but it's sunshine, just the same, only converted into another form of energy. Take the strawberry for instance. No one who partakes of this ambrosial food, can have failed to notice the marked delicacy, the suppression of acidity,

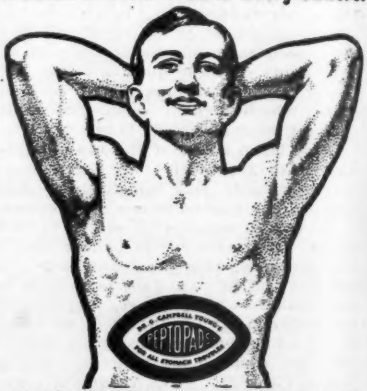
## Have You Asthma in Any Form?

Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma in every form in the wonderful Kola plant, a new botanical discovery found on the Congo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvelous. Mr. E. Johnson, Jr., a prominent citizen of Grand Forks, N. Dakota, writes: I tried twenty Physicians and changes of climate without relief, but was completely cured by the Kola Compound after fifty years suffering. Dr. W. H. Vail, an eminent physician of St. Louis, Mo., writes that he tried Himalaya on several different cases of Asthma with satisfactory results in every case. Mrs. W. E. Murgittroyd, North Chatham, N. Y., writes: I suffered for several years with Asthma and could get no relief until I used the Kola Compound which cured me. To make the matter sure, hundreds of other cures are sworn to before a Notary Public. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Company, 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of Green's Fruit Grower, who suffers from any form of Asthma. Send your name and address on a postal card, and they will send you a large case by mail free. It costs you nothing and you should surely try it.

## STOMACH TROUBLES CURED

New Method is Successful Where Medicines Alone Fail.

A Dollar's Worth Free to Every Sufferer



My Peptopad treatment cures stomach trouble of almost every form and stage. It regulates the bowels, relieves soreness, and strengthens the nerves of the stomach. It conquers Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Distress after Eating, Nervousness, Catarrh of the Stomach, Heart Flushing, Sick Headache, etc., promptly and unfailingly. You can eat what you want and all you want without fear of distress. Peptopads, being an external remedy, produce no reaction or drug effect and are worn without inconvenience. They contain no opiates and will not create a drug habit. This method of treatment cures the most obstinate cases in a common sense way, which is fully explained in a valuable booklet sent with the free treatment. If you suffer from Stomach or Bowel trouble, and will send 10c to cover mailing expenses, I will forward you absolutely FREE a dollar's worth of my celebrated treatment. Do not suffer another day, for I can cure you. Send NOW. DR. G. C. YOUNG, 63 People's Bank Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

Enlarged Prostate Gland.—This is the cause of difficult and painful urination in men over fifty years old. The treatment is simple. No medicine necessary. A friend has been relieved at an expense of hundreds of dollars. We will send you his method and thirty years' experience on receipt of 25 cents. Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

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AGENTS WANTED Sell \$1 bottle Sarsaparilla for 50c; best seller; 300 per cent. profit. Write to-day for terms. F. E. Greene, Dept. 55-56 Lake St., Chicago.

## TAPE-WORM EXPELLED ALIVE.

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W. BULLARD, 331 Theodore Street, Detroit, Mich.

Do you suffer from Epilepsy or Fits? If so, I believe I can cure you. I am curing many who are every other kind's remedy has failed. Let me send you a \$2.50 treatment prepared especially for your case, FREE as a test. This free treatment alone has cured many. Try it. Address Dr. Chas. Greene, 45 Monroe St., Battle Creek, Mich.

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DRURY'S OZARK HERB restores gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color, beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures and prevents dandruff, and gives the hair a soft, lustrous and healthy appearance. IT WILL NOT STAIN THE SCALP, is not sticky or dirty, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate of silver, copper, or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs, barks and flowers. PACKAGE MAKES ONE PINT. It will produce the most luxuriant tresses from dry, coarse and wiry hair, and bring back the color it originally was before it turned gray. Full size package sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents. OZARK HERB CO., Block 31, St. Louis, Mo.



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they offered after they had had a couple days of sunshine. This fruit, by the way, is mentioned in the writings of Confucius, five centuries before the Christian era. Plant strawberries in hills, and give them a sandy loam soil and a full exposure to the sun, and the quality will be materially different from those planted in matted rows on a cold heavy soil with less sunlight.

On a warm, moist and rich soil, the yield of the raspberry, that delicious fruit immediately following the strawberry, with proper culture, is enormous. From an area less than four rods square, 225 boxes, or about seven bushels have been picked near Boston, which averaged nearly thirty cents per box. A hardy cane, bearing a bright scarlet berry, under high culture, is sure to yield a paying crop even on moist land in the suburbs sold by the foot.

I would say to any beginner that in selecting sites for a fruit garden, the drainage and exposure to sunlight should be regarded. First quality of small fruits cannot be secured in shady sites. The quantity of light and heat which falls on a steep south slope, is often more than double that upon a similar north slope.

The same health and vigor imparted to fruits by exposure to the sun, is also essential to animal health and vitality.

Right here let us add that home grounds and gardens are not as a rule sufficiently irrigated and drained, and it

the table three times a day during its season. Fruit may save a large doctor's bill. It is better than physician's medicine—to take, at least. The demand for fruit increases every year.

In these days of improved varieties, one may have some kind of fruit almost, or quite, the year round. Beginning with strawberries, that will last two or three weeks, followed by raspberries (black, white and red), currants, blackberries, gooseberries, cherries, plums, peaches, grapes, pears and, last but not least, apples from July of one year to June of the next. What a royal display! It fairly makes one's mouth water to think of what can be secured to one who will take the trouble to set out and take care of these plants and trees. Because one cannot raise the best or the most is no reason why he should not raise what he can.

It does not cost much to begin. It often happens that some neighbor will supply another without cost with plants, vines or bushes, or, if not, they can be cheaply obtained from the nursery-man. There is no better investment. For one, I hope all who can will set out more plants or trees. There is no danger, but good fruit, if there is a surplus, will always find a market, and those at home, for weighty reasons already stated, should always have enough. If the leaves of the trees are for the healing of the nations, surely the fruits must be quite as effective, and are certainly more



Low Headed Apple Trees Heavily Laden with Superior Fruit.

is a pity when it can be done so easily. If nothing else the water can be drawn from the pump in the barnyard, and conducted to the garden by a tile drain. It always pays to dig a small pond near the orchard for drainage purposes. This can be used then as a fish pond and a place for gathering ice in the winter. Finally, secure sunny exposure for your family as well as for your gardens. We write what we have tested.

#### THE FRUIT GARDEN.

The ancients well understood the value of fruit, and their fable of the sleepless dragon watching the garden of the Hesperides is intended to represent the importance they attached to the fruit garden.

The time is at hand when trees, bushes and plants are to be set, and it becomes important to know what one should do who wishes to raise a supply of fruit for home use. I take it for granted that those who are to raise fruit for the market are already posted, or will take measures to post themselves by going into the markets to know what varieties of fruit sell the best, or among fruit growers to get their advice. There are many who do not have such opportunities, or who are just beginning, or who are to set but few things and so do not take the trouble to thoroughly investigate such matters, to whom I may say a word that will be of value. I believe that every one who has even a square rod of land should raise some fruit. There is nothing that one can do that will afford greater satisfaction. No fruit tastes quite so good as that one raises himself—not excepting stolen fruit, that is said to be sweet.

When the garden is only large enough to grow fruit or vegetables, by all means grow fruit instead of the latter, so as to be sure of an abundance. Some people who do not know its value regard fruit as a luxury, and think it can be dispensed with, but it can't. Vegetables are regarded as necessities of life, and will be bought. When the family depends on the market for fruit, they will not usually get enough, and what they do get may not be fresh. It is very wholesome when fresh, and should be on

palatable. Let all who have neglected this important matter heretofore begin this year to have a fruit garden, and promptly set out trees and plants for fruit bearing.

#### Mr. Hickman on Grapes.

W. L. Hickman of St. Louis, Missouri, has had long experience in grape growing. He may almost be called a pioneer for when he came to his present home near the city there were only fourteen brick buildings in the place. Much of his rich corn land has, in the course of time, been swallowed up by the great river, but he has found consolation by cultivating the grapes on his hillsides. He has not followed haphazard measures, but has been a student of the subject and is well read on all good authorities. Yet he says the means wherein he gained success lies in a few plain rules: 1—Give the vines plenty of room, have them planted far enough apart so they will not run together and overlap on the trellis. 2—Train low. Two wires are better than three, and keep clean by thorough culture. 3—Use the renewal system, saving root shoots from the ground to take the place of the old. He pointedly rejects the European plan of a big stub two or three feet long, to throw out the bearing shoots. 4—This point he considers very important. Remember that while the vines need sunshine the fruit needs shade to ripen it. So do no trimming on the sunny side of the vine, but trim out leaves on the shady side to give light and air.

Mr. Hickman's neighbors, although not following all his directions, admit that he is very successful with grapes.

These are prosperous days; let's get out of debt.

#### This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at 804-17 Carney Building, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.

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If you purchase a farm in the Southwest now, while the land is cheap, you will soon see grow up around you a community of prosperous, energetic men, who like yourself, have seen the possibilities of the Southwestern farmer, and have taken advantage of them. This very condition which is rapidly forming all over the Southwest, makes the value of land increase rapidly, to the certain profit of those who own it. The Southwest will be as well settled in a few short years as the older states are to-day, and those who see this condition now will have cause to rejoice then.

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You can sell your present farm—pay off the mortgage and have enough left to buy a big farm in the Southwest that will make you independent in a few short years.

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The "Coming Country" is a very interesting paper published monthly and devoted to the Southwest. It will post you on conditions in the Southwest better than anything that you could read. I'll be glad to have the publisher place your name on the mailing list and send you a free copy of the paper regularly for one year. Write now to

S. G. LANGSTON, Sec'y., M. K. & T. Land Bureau, 310 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

The light shaded portions represent very fertile sections in the Southwest.

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## THE NIP-IT STRAWBERRY HULLER

PERFECTION ATTAINED AT LAST.

Patent Applied for.

### YOU PRESS THE HANDLE IT TAKES THE HULL

By its use one avoids stained fingers, seeds under finger nails, crushed fruit. Keeps berries whole for table use, Takes out soft spots, etc.

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Use it Once for Our Sake, Then You'll Use it Always for Your Own Sake.

Price, sent postpaid, 15 cents each, or two for 20 cents.

Two of these implements will be given for one new subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower, or as a premium for your own renewal of subscription. Accept our offer and get two of these hullers free.

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Write us to-day about whatever you need and let us quote you a price.

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SIZES

We are film specialists and believe our methods give you a better result than you have ever had.

Velox Prints Brownies, 3 cents; 3 1/2 x 3 1/2, 3 1/2 x 4 1/2, 4 cents; 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, 4 x 5 1/2, 5 cents.

It will pay you to mail us one roll as an experiment and let us show you.

COLE &amp; CO., ASBURY PARK, N. J.

## American Manure Spreader

Sold On Trial and On Time—our own exclusive selling plan. Absolutely fair treatment to every customer. Best Spreader value on the market for the money. Write for big Free catalogue and booklet on the Value, Care and Application of Manure—all Free. Send TO-DAY.

American Harrow Co., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—Cheap! Fruit farm of 70 acres, near Zanesville, O. 3300 trees, 20 acres berries. Address, MONROE SMITH, Zanesville, O. Route 2.

I WANT TO TELL ALL who are afflicted with Asthma and Hay Fever what cured me after 46 years of suffering. Write me and learn of something for which you will be grateful the rest of your life. G. F. ALEXANDER, EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND, ME.

## CANCER CURED

Dr. B. F. Bye's Ointment for cancers and tumors are a painless cure. Most cases are treated at home. Send for book telling what wonderful things are being done. Gives instant relief from pain. If not afflicted, cut this out and send it to some suffering one.

Dr. B. F. BYE, 300 N. 11th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

## MY WIFE WANTS YOU

TO SELL HER OUR FRUIT JAR OPENER. It's a dandy. Opens the tightest fruit jar. Holds and closes jars tight when hot. Pays for itself first canning day. Sells at sight. Agents make \$1.00 an hour. Sample postpaid, 60c. Money refunded. Big commission. Information and circulars free.

THE SELWELL CO., 112 W. JACKSON BOUL., CHICAGO, ILL.



**PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM**  
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases and hair falling. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

A 1 CENT STAMP will bring you my cigar catalogue giving wholesale prices and cuts of 17 brands of Fine Cigars from \$1.85 per 100 up.

PERRY CIGAR WORKS, BELFAST, MAINE.

## AGENTS WANTED Everywhere

Agents given 30 days' credit; pay the wholesale price for what is delivered, and keep the profit. No money needed; everything furnished except the sweat, you manage the business; we will show you how to succeed. Many of our 900 agents cleared over \$1800 last year. We sell portraits for 25 to 75c; frames 15 to 50c and a full line of sheet pictures, stereoscopes and art supplies. We catalogue and Free Sample Outfit now ready.

CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT &amp; FRAME CO., 390-304 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

## LION BRAND

TRADE MARK

## GRAFTING WAX

Price of Grafting Wax, 1/2 lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c. Postpaid, 25c. 40c.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

## \$80 to \$175 Per Month

For Firemen and Brakemen, experience unnecessary. Instructions by mail at your home. High wages guaranteed; rapid promotion. We assist you in securing a position soon as competent. Send today. Full particulars at once. Enclose stamp. National Railway Training School, Inc. Rm. 643 Boston Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.



## FREE COMPLETE BASEBALL OUTFITS

Very strong, substantial suits made of extra quality gray flannel. Outfits consist of shirt, pants, cap and belt. The shirts are League pattern and are large and comfortable; seams are double stitched; pants are extra heavy, padded, hip pockets; belt straps. Caps are made of flannel, well lined. NO MONEY IS REQUIRED. Just write us for 20 articles of fast selling jewelry to sell at 10 cents each. When sold, send us the \$2.00 received, and the SAME DAY that we receive it we will send the above described suit, your size, absolutely free, all charges prepaid.

If you answer this advertisement at once we will send with each suit a large flannel letter or initial to be fastened on front of the shirt.

UNION NOVELTY COMPANY, DEPT. 625, ATTLEBORO, MASS.

## Cheap as Wood.



We manufacture Lawn and Farm FENCE. Sell direct shipping to users only, at manufacturers' prices. No agents. Our catalog is free. Write for it to-day.

UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO., 939 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.



## Our Correspondence.



## GRAFTING WALNUTS, MULBERRIES AND CHERRIES.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower.—Having seen an article in your paper about English Walnuts I am going to write a few lines about them. About fifteen years ago I purchased some English Walnuts from the store, that were so large and fine I thought I would put two of them in the flower pots in the window. They soon started to grow and in the spring I set them out. After several years, having a Black Walnut tree growing about the size of a hoe handle, I sawed it off close to the ground and put in two scions from the English walnut and wrapped it with straw, dirt and dung mixed, then banked with earth. Today it is about fifteen high, as high as trees several years older grown from the nuts. I write to let you know that English walnut can be grafted on the Black walnut tree. They are as much subject to the scale as fruit trees. I came near losing one of my trees as I did not think it subject to scale and it became so badly infected that I had to cut part of the top off to save it.

I grafted the Russian Mulberry with Downing Mulberry and it is bearing every year.

I cut some scions from an old fashioned red cherry tree, such as our forefathers used to grow and which are nearly extinct at the present day, and grafted them into one of our sweet cherry trees which made the fruit larger and finer than the original and I think it is one of the finest cherries I have on my place. They are very fair, no worms and when sugared are excellent. Tree grows large, no black-knot.—Capt. J. J. T.

## HE WANTS A FARM.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: I am a young farmer 21 years old. I intend to start at farming, raising poultry, small fruit and bees, keeping six cows and two horses. I have a list of farms which are for sale in the state of Maine, one of 100 acres which has 1,000 cords of hardwood and 100,000 feet of timber, cuts ten tons of hay, has 100 young apples trees, pasture for ten head of stock, one story house, barn 40x41. It is one and a half miles from the village, two miles from railroad station. The price is \$650, one half cash, the rest on easy payments. There are a few others farms one of 200 acres for \$750, one of 140 acres for \$700. I would like to know if fruit trees and berries grow well up in Maine? What kind of climate does Maine have? This place is near Skowhegan, Somerset county, Maine. What I like about that state is it has lots of woods and wild game. I would like a place which has a lot of timber for lumber, and a maple sugar grove, with a creek or pond or near a lake as I like to hunt, trap and fish. I have \$75 in the bank now and about August I intended to go up there and find a place which I like, then work out by the day or month till I could make a payment, after I found a place which suited me. My brother who is 17 years old is coming up and we are going to buy a place together. We could pay for the \$650 place in two years by working by the month. We intend to make it our home there for life. It is hard work to buy a place here as the farmers want more than the land is worth. Wood is very scarce, the land is poor, and run down, low, level and wet. Every year we have ice storms which break the trees down. I had a letter a short time ago from the street railway company in New York city, I could go on as motorman down there and I could save \$400 a year, but I do not like it in the city as I tried that job last fall in Buffalo. I was on the cars there just two months and made \$84.85 in one month and a half. I had an accident there and got laid off. Now I would like to have you tell me which you think is best and what you would do if you were in my place and what kind of crops you would plant so as to have something coming in.—Clarence Ronspees, Oneida county, N. Y.

Reply: I should not expect much from a farm in the state of Maine which was offered for \$5.00 or \$10.00 an acre. The price of an article is generally a guide to its value, therefore you could not expect that a farm which was offered to you for \$750 could have a good house upon it, good barns or that the land could be fertile or the location could be near a church or school. When on a fishing excursion in the state of Maine I once saw several abandoned farms which could have been bought for very little money. There were no neighbors near these abandoned farms, no school houses, no churches. They were eight or ten miles from a village. These farms were surrounded with woodland and the mos-

quitoes must have been a torment to the inhabitants. Never buy a farm from statements of a real estate man or others who have the farm for sale. You cannot expect to buy a \$200 horse for \$25; nor a \$500 carriage for \$50; nor a \$10,000 farm for \$100.

## THE EMPTY WAGON

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: A recent writer says: "Don't drive into town with an empty wagon, and don't drive back with an empty wagon." The latter is the more serious offense. If you can't think of anything else, buy a load of manure at the livery stable, and see the brown earth smile back at you with fields of living green."

The advice to load both ways is of itself doubtless good. When adopted as a rule of practice for the farmer and his team in traveling to and from town, the recommendation is most unfortunate. It is half true theory which can lead only to misfortune. The very nature of the farm business renders the practice of this theory absurd and impossible. The farm produces raw materials, bulky crops to be converted into more concentrated articles. The town is the market place for the bulky products of the farm, and is the source of supply of less bulky manufactured articles. In the very nature of things, therefore, more loads must leave the farm than can find their way back there from the town. The wagon must of necessity often return empty. The load of wheat returns to the farm as a barrel of flour, the load of potatoes as a box of starch, the load of cotton or wool as a few yards of cloth. Possibly the load of hay may return to the farm as a single sack of fertilizer. It is easily seen that any general attempt to load equally both ways must be useless and impossible.

Even where this natural obstacle to the double loading idea does not exist, there are two reasons which must render the practice uneconomical:

First, since town means market place, going there loaded means something to sell, cash received. Returning to the farm loaded means something bought, money spent. It must be perfectly apparent that the more often the wagon returns empty, in proportion to the full loads carried to town, the less money is spent from the cash received, the more money is saved. Full loads to town, and empty wagons returning may, therefore, easily illustrate profitable farm business.

The empty return wagon may also be accepted as evidence of the self-supporting farm, which always means independence, and often the largest net profits to the owner who produces at home much which his neighbors purchase in town.

Second, the advice to load the empty wagon with manure demands attention. Though stable manure is often indispen-

sable, this condition is becoming constantly less frequent. Even on farms where much live-stock is kept, convenience is often the chief reason for the use of manure.—H. E. Stockbridge

Tipping a waiter doesn't make him lose his balance.

Some people speak three times before they say anything.

If you are fond of a high old time buy a grandfather's clock.

In trying to dodge the issue the average man wastes lots of time.

Isn't it surprising what a lot of good bargains are offered a man when he's broke?

Money may not make the mayor go, but it sometimes induces the police to move on.

Some people ask your advice for the purpose of working it off on others as original matter.

Just think how easy it is for you to deceive others—then have another thought as to the ease with which others may deceive you.—Chicago News.

Summer, with a lavish hand;  
Strews her beauties o'er the land.  
Now in fields and bosky ways  
Grasses rippling in the breeze,  
Purling brooks, and birds in trees  
Life's full choral hymn upraise.

Autumn, clad in sober brown,  
Then the fragrant earth will crown—  
Crops are ripened in the fields;  
Glebe and woodland calm repose,  
Deep and still the river flows;  
Life its mellow harvest yields.

—New York "Sun."

Prudence—Grandma says that love is a disease same as everything else.

Bob—Yes, and cured by that great old-fashioned remedy.

Prudence—What old-fashioned remedy, dear?

Bob—Marriage.

"I am sorry," said the doctor, "but your little girl will not be able to speak for several days."

"Then it will be safe," said the anxious mother, "for me to invite the minister to tea, won't it?"—"Judge."

"How dear to the heart are the scenes of my childhood,  
When fond recollections present them to view;  
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wildwood,  
And every loved spot that my infancy knew."

"Will you marry me?" "This is so sudden. You must give me time." "To consider?" "No. To break off my other engagements."—Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

Make things pleasant for the woman of the house. What would life be without her?

## STARK FRUIT BOOK

shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our terms of distribution. We want more salesmen.—Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo.

## A BLOOD LABORATORY

Has been established in Chicago, where you can get the kind your own individual case demands. Science combined with medical experience is what we offer you. Is it a tonic, a blood purifier, a nerve food that you need? Let us know. Explain your case and get what you need. Two weeks' treatment for \$1.

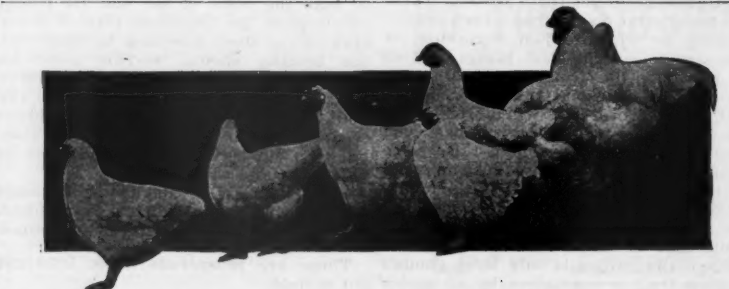
CALUMET CHEMICAL CO., Dept. C., 9141 Houston Ave., Chicago.

## SPRAYERS

### Spray Material Berry Baskets and Crates.

Everything for planting, growing, harvesting and marketing fruit. Write us to-day and let us quote you a special price on what you need. The Powerful Barrel Pump shown here can be attached to any barrel. Price complete, ready to use, only \$4.98. Send for our catalogue of trees, plants, vines and everything needed to care for them. It is free with a copy of Green's Big Fruit Grower Magazine. Petroleum Emulsion. The best known remedy for San Jose Scale and all sucking insects. 1 gallon makes 10 to 25 gallons of spray. Price 1 gal. \$1.00, 5 gals. \$3.50, 10 gals. \$5.00.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., WALL STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



**PULLETS AND COCKERELS FOR BREEDING,** Eggs for Hatching, now ready for delivery. Now is the time to order. We are breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, and Single Comb Brown Leghorns. We have taken many prizes for our superior birds.

Prices of eggs: \$1 to \$2 per dozen for any of above breeds. Price of birds, \$2 to \$5 each. Write for particulars to

Poultry Dept. of Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.



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# THE STORY OF KORINIT

## THE EARNING POWER OF MONEY

In a recent article in "Success," Henry Clews says: "Money represents the efforts of man." If one has a million dollars he can, for a day, control a force equal to a million men. Every dollar one saves gives him practical control of the services of one man for one day. The man who has the ability and strength to save money can make these moneys work for him as if they were men. The question is, HOW and WHERE can it be used to the greatest advantage? If you invest it at small rate of interest, you simply give someone else the opportunity of making your money earn money for THEM; if you spend it, all possibility of making it work for you is lost.

One hundred dollars invested at 15 per cent. interest will earn in a year as much as sixteen men working for you one day. It is, however, possible to make one hundred dollars do the work of ten, fifty or even one hundred men; it depends on how and WHERE you invest it.

Every man is desirous of securing for himself a competency which will enable him to enjoy the fruits of his labor at as early a period in his life as possible. This is a problem, however, which is becoming more difficult and more complex each year.

Consider these facts seriously, and decide if it is not wise to invest at once in THE KORINIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, and draw a handsome yearly income from its enormous earnings.



Pres CHAS. E. ELLIS.

## A FINANCIAL OPPORTUNITY

By President CHARLES E. ELLIS.

KORINIT was invented by JOHANN GUSTAV BIERICH, a subject of the Czar of Russia, residing at Menkenhof, near Livenhof, Russia, and is a Homogeneous Horn or Hoof substance. Korinit is produced by grinding horn and hoof shavings and waste into a palpable powder and then pressing under heavy hydraulic pressure with heat into a homogeneous slab. This slab produces a substance which can be sawed or turned the same as ordinary wood. It is of a beautiful black consistency and IS EXTREMELY VALUABLE as a NON-CONDUCTOR FOR ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES. It is a matter of record that the electrical industry in this country AT THIS TIME DOES NOT HAVE a satisfactory material for material for heavy or high insulating purposes. A slab of Korinit one inch thick was tested in Trenton, New Jersey, by the Imperial Porcelain Works and was FOUND TO HAVE RESISTED 96,000 VOLTS OF ELECTRICITY. It may be interesting to note here that the heaviest voltage which is transmitted in this country is between Niagara, Buffalo and Lockport, New York. The voltage transmitted by this company is between 40,000 and 50,000 volts. Korinit is equally as good as a non-conductor for electrical purposes and supplies as is hard rubber.

The average price of hard vulcanized rubber for electrical purposes is to-day considerably over one dollar per pound—at the present writing something like \$1.25 per pound. KORINIT CAN BE SOLD AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER POUND, and AN ENORMOUS profit can be made at this price, so that IT CAN EASILY BE SEEN that where Korinit is EQUALLY AS GOOD and AS A MATTER OF FACT, in many instances, a BETTER non-conductor than hard rubber, it can compete in every case where it can be used with great success on account of its price. For electrical panel boards, switchboards, fuse boxes, cutouts, etc., there are other materials used, such as vulcanized paper fibre, slate, marble, etc. A piece of vulcanized paper fibre 3/4 x 1/2 inch in lots of 1,000 brings 20 cents per piece. A piece of KORINIT OF THE SAME DIMENSIONS could be sold with the ENORMOUS PROFIT OF OVER 100 PER CENT. at ten cents. The absorptive qualities of Korinit render it such that IT IS FAR PREFERABLE to that of vulcanized fibre. It will not maintain a flame. Of all the materials which are now in the electrical market for supplies and insulators there is, as we have stated above, none that are satisfactory. Korinit will fill this place. Its tensile strength per square inch averages from 1,358 pounds to 1,811 pounds, which the reader can readily see IS MORE THAN SATISFACTORY. This test was made by a well-known electrical engineer, who is now acting in that capacity for the United States Government, with a Standard Reihle Bros. Testing machine.

Waste horn and whole hoofs are being sold by the ton to-day principally only for fertilizing purposes. There is one town alone, Leominster, Mass., where they have an average of eight tons of horn shavings every day. These waste horn shavings are now only being sold for fertilizing material. These eight tons of horn shavings manufactured into Korinit and sold for electrical purposes would easily bring \$3,000. At this price it would be selling for less than one-fifth of what hard rubber would cost, and about one-half what other competitive materials would sell for, even though they would not be as satisfactory as Korinit.

Korinit has been in use in Russia about four years. In Riga, Russia, which is the largest seaport town of Eastern Russia, the Electrical Unions there are using Korinit with the greatest satisfaction, finding it preferable to any other insulating material.

The expense of manufacturing Korinit from the horn shavings is not large, as the patentee, Mr. Bierich, has invented an economical and satisfactory process which produces an article that in the near future will be used in the construction of almost every building in this country.

Besides electrical insulators, Korinit can be used for the manufacturing of furniture, buttons, door handles, umbrella, cane, knife and fork handles, brush and sword handles, revolver handles, mirror backs, picture frames, toilet accessories, such as fancy glove boxes, jewel cases, glove stretchers, shoe lifts, etc.; office utensils, such as paper knife and pen-holders, ink stands, pen racks; medical instruments, such as syringes, ear trumpets, etc., etc.; pieces for games, such as draughts, chessmen, dominoes, checkers, counters, chips, cribbage boards, etc.; telephone ear pieces, stands, etc., piano keys, typewriter keys, adding machine and cash register keys, tea trays, ash trays, scoops, mustard and other spoons, salad sets, cigar and cigarette cases, cigar and cigarette holders, match boxes and hundreds of other useful and ornamental articles, all at a large and remunerative profit.

## THE GREAT DEMAND FOR KORINIT IN THIS COUNTRY.

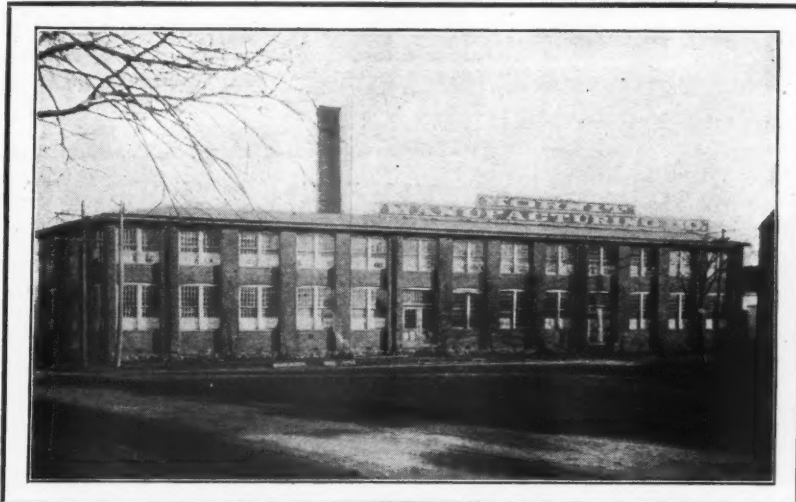
THERE is one manufacturer ALONE here in New York that uses 60,000 square feet of insulating material for panel boards every year. He is now using slate and marble, but IT IS NOT SATISFACTORY, for the reason that in boring and transportation IT BREAKS SO EASILY. KORINIT WILL ANSWER THE PURPOSE OF MANUFACTURING PANEL BOARDS VERY MUCH MORE SATISFACTORILY. On 60,000 square feet of Korinit there would be a net profit of over \$30,000, or 50 cents for every square foot used. THIS ONE EXAMPLE is cited to show you THE ENORMOUS PROFITS which can be made. There are a great many other panel and switchboard manufacturers in this country. You may be interested to know that a panel board is a small switchboard. There is one or more on every floor of all large buildings where electricity is used. They each have a number of switches mounted on them, so that those in charge can turn certain lights on or off, and by these panel boards all the electrical power in the building is controlled. They must be of a reliable non-conducting material. Korinit can be used for this purpose almost exclusively. The largest electrical manufacturing concerns in Riga, Russia, ARE USING KORINIT ONLY FOR THIS PURPOSE, after having tried all other so-called non-conducting compositions. The electrical trades alone can consume a great many tons of Korinit every day in the year. If only two tons of Korinit is manufactured and sold every working day in the year IT WILL ENABLE THE KORINIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY TO PAY 15 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS EVERY YEAR. Of course, if four tons a day are sold the dividends would be 32 per cent. per year. THIS IS NOT IMPROBABLE. AN EXPERT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER who holds one of the most responsible positions here in New York City, made the statement, after thoroughly examining and testing Korinit for electrical purposes, that in his most conservative estimation there can be ten tons of manufactured Korinit sold every working day in the first year. This would mean that the Kornit Manufacturing Company would pay a dividend out of its earnings the first year of over seventy-five per cent. (75 per cent.) This is probably more than will be paid the first year, but there certainly seems to be a good prospect of paying a large dividend the first year.

THERE WILL BE SUCH AN ENORMOUS DEMAND FOR KORINIT AFTER IT BECOMES INTRODUCED THAT FROM YEAR TO YEAR THE DIVIDENDS EARNED WILL BECOME LARGER AND LARGER. THIS IS THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE AN INVESTMENT THAT YOU HAVE EVER HAD.

It is a well-known fact that THE MOST LEGITIMATE and PROFITABLE way to MAKE MONEY is by manufacturing some product that is "NECESSARY" and ONE THAT CAN BE FULLY CONTROLLED so that nobody else can manufacture the same article. Look at Sugar (which is protected by a high tariff); at Standard Oil, the Telephone, the Telegraph, and we might go on and enumerate many more monopolies. THEY ARE THE BIG MONEY MAKERS OF TO-DAY. KORINIT CANNOT BE MANUFACTURED BY ANYBODY IN THIS COUNTRY EXCEPT OURSELVES OR OUR AGENTS. We own all the patents issued by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT to the inventor, MR. JOHANN GUSTAV BIERICH, IN RUSSIA. These patents HAVE BEEN BOUGHT from Mr. Bierich, and ARE DULY TRANSFERRED TO THE KORINIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY and the same IS DULY RECORDED IN THE PATENT OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

## WE HAVE A FINE FACTORY COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL.

WE have a fine factory in Newark, N. J., (Belleville Station), in a most excellent location, handy to the cars and also to the shipping. Our factory is entirely completed and we shall at once begin the manufacturing of Korinit. This will be one of the important epochs in my life, and, I firmly believe, in the history of the manufacturing business in this country.



OUR KORINIT FACTORY PREMISES, NEWARK, N. J. (BELLEVILLE STATION.)

MR. KURT BIERICH, the son of the inventor, who is a graduate of FREIBURG UNIVERSITY, GERMANY, arrived here on the twelfth of last month to take full charge of the factory. MR. KURT BIERICH spent two years in his father's factory at MENKENHOF, RUSSIA, and six months at the workshops in RIGA, RUSSIA, mastering every minute detail of the manufacturing and working departments. MR. BIERICH, JR., has been employed for six months recently in superintending the erection of a Kornit factory for the English company at Stoke Newington, N. London, WHICH HE BROUGHT TO COMPLETION IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER. MR. BIERICH, JR., will have full charge of the KORINIT FACTORY IN THIS COUNTRY. It is planned, before the present month is over, THAT OUR FACTORY WILL BE PRODUCING PERFECT KORINIT, WHICH WILL QUICKLY BECOME A WELL-KNOWN AND UNIVERSALLY USED ARTICLE IN THE ELECTRICAL AND OTHER TRADES OF THIS COUNTRY. EARNING AND PAYING LARGE AND SATISFACTORY DIVIDENDS EACH AND EVERY SIX MONTHS. A few shares obtained now may be the foundation for a fortune or the much-desired income for support in the unknown years that are to come. We leave it to you if it would not seem good judgment to take immediate advantage of this opportunity. Anyway, please write me at once and let me know just what you will do. If it is not possible for you to take shares now, write and tell me how many you would like and how soon it will be convenient for you to do so, provided I will reserve them for you. As soon as I receive your letter I will answer it WITH A PERSONAL LETTER AND WILL ARRANGE MATTERS AS YOU WISH TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY.

*If you will carefully cast over in your mind and pick out twenty of the wealthiest people you personally know you will find in each case that it is a fact that years ago each one of these persons, or their ancestors, learned how to make a little money do a whole lot of work, and that now they and their children reap the benefit in a golden harvest. You can do the same. Only you must make a beginning. Here is a Financial Opportunity. Take advantage of it now—not to-morrow, but right now, to-day. You are making money. Why not invest a little and later on reap the benefit? It is a wise thing to do, and the wise and thoughtful people who are doing it are the ones that live in ease.*

tending the erection of a Kornit factory for the English company at Stoke Newington, N. London, WHICH HE BROUGHT TO COMPLETION IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER. MR. BIERICH, JR., will have full charge of the KORINIT FACTORY IN THIS COUNTRY. It is planned, before the present month is over, THAT OUR FACTORY WILL BE PRODUCING PERFECT KORINIT, WHICH WILL QUICKLY BECOME A WELL-KNOWN AND UNIVERSALLY USED ARTICLE IN THE ELECTRICAL AND OTHER TRADES OF THIS COUNTRY. EARNING AND PAYING LARGE AND SATISFACTORY DIVIDENDS EACH AND EVERY SIX MONTHS. A few shares obtained now may be the foundation for a fortune or the much-desired income for support in the unknown years that are to come. We leave it to you if it would not seem good judgment to take immediate advantage of this opportunity. Anyway, please write me at once and let me know just what you will do. If it is not possible for you to take shares now, write and tell me how many you would like and how soon it will be convenient for you to do so, provided I will reserve them for you. As soon as I receive your letter I will answer it WITH A PERSONAL LETTER AND WILL ARRANGE MATTERS AS YOU WISH TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY.

REMEMBER, I HAVE A GREAT MANY THOUSAND DOLLARS INVESTED IN THE KORINIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, and the minute you buy a share or more in this Company, we become CO-PARTNERS as CO-SHAREHOLDERS. It is for our mutual benefit to watch and guard each other's interests. I WILL BE GRATEFUL IF YOU WILL WRITE ME TO-DAY, so that I may know just what you will do.

I know you will agree with me that you have never had presented to your notice a better opportunity to make an investment where such large profits can be made because of the exclusiveness of control and the great demand and the low cost of the raw material, which is now almost practically thrown away. Join me in this investment, and I assure you that it is my sincere belief that in the near future you will say, "That is the day I made the most successful move in my whole life."

## MY OFFER TO YOU TO-DAY.

THE KORINIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, and is capitalized with 50,000 FULLY PAID, NON-ASSESSABLE shares at \$10 each. It is my intention to sell A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF THESE SHARES at the par value of \$10 each. TEN DOLLARS WILL BUY ONE SHARE. TWENTY DOLLARS WILL BUY TWO SHARES. FIFTY DOLLARS WILL BUY FIVE SHARES. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WILL BUY TEN SHARES. ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ONE HUNDRED SHARES, AND SO ON. After you have bought one or more shares in the KORINIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY you may feel, as I do, that you have placed your savings WHERE THEY WILL DRAW REGULAR AND SATISFACTORY LARGE DIVIDENDS.

I SHOULD NOT BE A BIT SURPRISED if these shares paid dividends as high as one hundred per cent. in the not far distant future. Consequently, a few dollars invested now in the shares of the KORINIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY will enable you in the future to draw a REGULAR INCOME from the large profits of the Company as they are earned. THE DIVIDENDS will be paid semi-annually, every six months, the first of May and November of each year.

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST OPPORTUNITIES YOU WILL EVER HAVE PRESENTED TO YOU IN YOUR WHOLE LIFE. I HAVE INVESTED A GREAT MANY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN THE KORINIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, AND I FEEL SURE IT IS ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS

I HAVE EVER MADE. I can TRUTHFULLY say to you that I FULLY BELIEVE that you will be more than pleased with your investment and that YOU WILL NEVER BE SORRY. REMEMBER, that you here have an opportunity to become interested in a large industrial manufacturing concern manufacturing a product, with an exclusive monopoly, which has never before been manufactured or sold in this country.

Remember, that it is by no means an experiment, as it has been successfully manufactured and sold for over four years in Russia at a large profit, and the manufacturer and inventor recently wrote that the demand is increasing every day beyond the capacity of their manufacturing facilities. Now is the time for you to take advantage of this magnificent opportunity to make an investment in these shares. I EARNESTLY BELIEVE that in a few years THESE SHARES WILL BE WORTH FROM FIFTY DOLLARS TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each on account of THE LARGE DIVIDENDS which the company will earn and regularly pay each and every six months. It is a well-known fact that shares that pay fifty (50) to one hundred (100) per cent. dividends will readily sell in the open market for \$50 to \$100. THE OUTLOOK FOR THE KORINIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY is such that it seems impossible for the earnings to fall far short of these figures. If the company only makes and sells two tons of Korinit a day for the first year and made a profit of only \$200 per ton it would mean a profit of over sixteen per cent. (16 per cent.) the first year. If this business were doubled the second year, of course the earning capacity would double and the dividends would be over thirty-two per cent. (32 per cent.) Prominent and well-known Electrical Engineers assure me that this product cannot help and is bound to make enormous profits. I would recommend that you send for as many as you wish at once. You, in my conservative opinion, can safely count on the large earning capacity of these shares. I will at once write you a personal letter with full information, and send you our illustrated book, "A Financial Opportunity," containing a score of photographs of the KORINIT industry, taken in Russia. Please let me hear from you.

Yours very truly,

**CHARLES E. ELLIS, President,**  
3 Beekman Street,  
NEW YORK CITY.

[Mr. Ellis besides being President of this company is also President of two other large and successful companies, now paying large dividends, owning shares therein valued conservatively at over \$250,000.00. Mr. Ellis has other investments in New York City real estate, bonds, stocks and mortgages to the amount of many more hundreds of thousands of dollars. Any bank or mercantile agency will tell you his guarantee is as good as gold. This is a successful man who wishes you for a Co-partner as a Shareholder and Dividend Receiver in this company. Remember, you will do business personally with Mr. Ellis in this matter.]





**DR. F. G. CURTS,**  
The Great Eye and Ear Specialist.

## EYE AND EAR BOOK FREE

Tells of a Method by which People From Every State in the Union as well as Canada were Cured of Chronic Eye and Ear Troubles at Their Own Homes by Mild Medicines.

Most of these cases had been pronounced incurable by other doctors, but they wrote for this book, followed its advice, and to-day are cured.

### BLINDNESS AND DEAFNESS PREVENTED AND CURED.

This book is written by Dr. F. G. Curtis, the famous Eye and Ear Specialist. Tells how all diseases and defects of the eye, such as Failing Eyesight, Cataract, Granulated Lids, Scum, Sore Eyes, etc., may be successfully treated by the patient in their own home. No necessity of seeing a doctor and no interference with daily duties. Tells how deaf people, except those born deaf, may be restored to perfect hearing. Tells how to quickly relieve and cure Distressing Head Noises, Ringing and Buzzing in the Ears, Discharging Ears and Catarrh (which causes most cases of deafness).

This book tells all about the Mild Medicine Method used by Dr. Curtis, which has restored sight and hearing to scores of supposedly incurable patients in every State. There is scarcely a neighborhood in America in which he has not one or more cured patients. The Mild Medicine Method makes it unnecessary to submit to an operation for an Eye or Ear trouble.

### CROSS-EYES STRAIGHTENED IN TWO MINUTES.

\$500 will be paid by Dr. Curtis for any case of Crossed or Turned Eyes that he fails to straighten in one minute without pain or chloroform. No need of persons afflicted with this humiliating deformity to go through life in this condition.

### NAMES OF SOME PATIENTS CURED

Of Eye or Ear Troubles by the Mild Medicine Method Described in This Book.

**CURED OF DEAFNESS.**—H. Rosendotter, R. F. D. 34, Florissant Sta., Mo.; Henry R. Warren, 36 Penn St., Pittsfield, Mass.; Mrs. Sally Brown, Micro, N. C.; J. D. Mashburn, Orus, Ga.; Rev. P. C. Newell, Oil Center, Ky.; Chas. Frank, 350 Ash St., Argentine, Kas.; Mrs. R. T. Edmiston, Sherman, Tex.; Mr. Matt Fehmel, Plainville, Kas.; N. K. Van Noy, Big Timber, Mont.; Mrs. W. F. Tower, Delavan, Wis.

**CURED OF CROSS-EYES.**—Harry McCauley, 1603 Ritter St., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. G. Blaine, Pratt, Kas.; Miss Pearl Columbia, Glasco, Kas.; R. J. Connery, Quincy, Ill.; James Hollis, Liberty, Mo.; J. M. Stalvers, Stalvers, S. C.

**CURED OF OPTIC NERVE TROUBLE.**—Mrs. R. C. Doolittle, Sabetha, Kas.; Mrs. Sarah K. Shaw, Fishing Creek, N. J.; Mrs. J. E. Scobey, 704 West 11th, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Maud Pittman, Ottawa, Kas.; Mrs. R. B. Gibbs, Morrill, Kas.; Chas. C. Edwards, Wellsboro, Pa.

**CURED OF CATARACT.**—Mrs. John L. Harlan, 117 Colborne, St., Battle Creek, Mich.; Mrs. M. E. Ohler, Golden City, Mo.; Mrs. Sarah E. Apple, R. F. D. 1, Covington, O.; M. M. Pullen, Evergreen, Ala.; Mrs. M. E. Mitchell, 407 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Cora Nevins, Cayuga, Ind.

**CURED OF CHRONIC GRANULATED LIDS.**—Dr. S. G. Wright, Connelville, Mo.; J. T. Sprouse, Denton, Tex.; Mrs. Jas. L. Harmon, Baxter Springs, Kas.; Alfred N. Bailey, Reisterstown, Md.; Miss Belle Bevier, R. F. D. 3, Shelby, O.; Miss Emma Tanguer, Dock, Minn.; Harry Wilson, Pomona, Kas.

Dr. Curtis makes the following statement to the readers of this paper: "My entire professional life has been devoted to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. I have probably treated more cases and been more successful than any other living doctor. The larger portion of my patients I have never seen. By the aid of the Mild Medicine Method, I am able to treat my patients as successfully as though they were to come to my office. I believe that any person having any Eye or Ear trouble should read my book, which I will gladly send free to any afflicted one. It will show how easy it is to regain perfect sight and perfect hearing. No matter how serious your affliction—no matter what other treatments you have tried—no matter what other doctors may have told you—write for my book; it will cost you nothing, and will tell you how you can be cured at your own home.

In writing please mention this paper. Address

**DR. F. G. CURTS, 116 GUMBEL BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.**



